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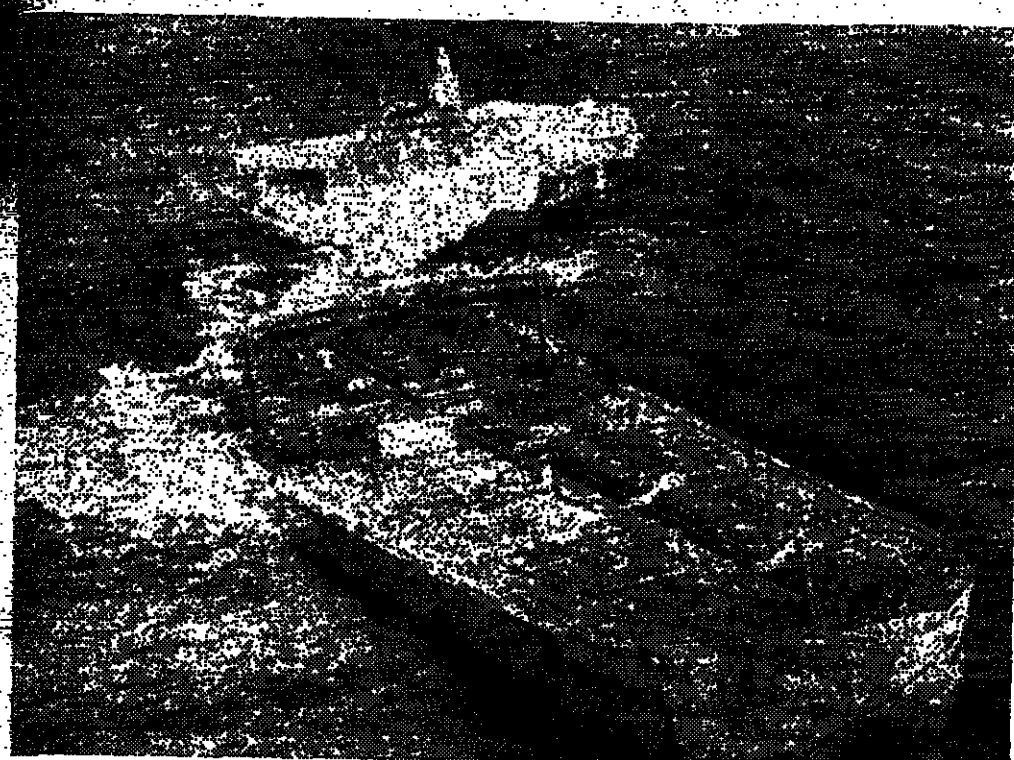
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 18-19, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER: PARIS: Saturday, variable; Sunday, cloudy, bright periods. Temp. 10-14 (10-41). Sunday, variable; CHICAGO: Saturday, cloudy; Sunday, cloudy. Temp. 10-11 (51-53). NEW YORK: Saturday, clear. Temp. 3-12 (37-54).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

29,580



The supertanker Amoco Cadiz lies broken in two parts off the coast of Brittany.

Slick Covers Miles of Sea

Wrecked Tanker Oils the Brittany Coast

From Wire Dispatches

BRISTOL, March 17.—Oil seeping from a grounded, 233,000-ton supertanker coated three miles of the Brittany coast today and threatened the region with a major ecological disaster.

The U.S.-owned but Liberian-registered tanker Amoco Cadiz broke apart in choppy seas three miles off the coast today, hours after it ran aground yesterday in a storm with a full load of Mediterranean crude oil bound for Le Havre.

It was the fourth oil spill to pollute the rocky coast of Brittany since 1977 and potentially the worst. The Torrey Canyon, whose breakup in 1967 did the most previous damage, let loose 30,000 tons of its 110,000-ton cargo onto the beaches of England and France.

The Amoco Cadiz, carrying more than twice as much oil with its bow and its stern-mounted living quarters stuck

ing from the sea while oil oiled underwater from rock-punctured tanks. The flow covered the water's surface for several square miles, endangering the region's vital tourist and fishing industries.

Fish were floating as the oil slick spread along the coast. An oyster grower, Alain Madeo in the village of Lannilis, scooped up as many oysters as possible and transplanted them inland to artificial basins while workers erected a dam to protect the area's valuable beds.

Ecologists marched around the small fishing port of Pouldu, 15 miles north of Brest, to protest the growing damage. French Navy helicopters removed 42 of the Amoco Cadiz's 44 crewmen last night. The last two men, the master and mate, were lifted off at dawn. Nobody was hurt.

French authorities sent boats loaded with chalk and deter-

gents to the wreckage area in an effort to contain the spreading oil. Sharp reefs prevented the vessels from approaching the tanker itself.

The tanker stopped yesterday afternoon with engine trouble off the island of Ouessant. The tug Pacific was sent to tow it into port, but the towlines broke in winds and high seas.

Barge Freed in U.S.

WATCH HILL, R. I., March 17 (AP).—Lightened of about half its cargo, an ocean-going barge has floated free from the rocks that cracked its hull and let thousands of gallons of gasoline spew into Fisher's Island Sound yesterday.

The 545-foot barge, loaded with 18.5 million gallons of gasoline, came free last night and was pulled up a nearby anchorage. The amount of gasoline spilled was unknown.

As Election Campaign Ends

Right Is Given Edge in French Vote

PARIS, March 17 (AP).—France ended a long, divisive political campaign today and headed into runoff parliamentary elections likely to change the nation's style of government no matter who wins.

Most analysts predicted that Sunday's showdown will produce a renewed, but significantly reduced, majority for the center-right coalition that has been ruling France since Gen. Charles de Gaulle came to power in 1958. But leaders of the left and right said that the alliance of Socialists and Communists could still win power if their vote-pooling tactics worked and government supporters relaxed and turned out poorly. The Socialists and Communists agreed on Monday to present only a single candidate representing the left in the final vote on Sunday.

"We are on the road to success, but we cannot afford to lose even

one vote next Sunday," said Jacques Chirac, leader of Gaullist party, the Rally for the Republic.

Communist leader Georges Marchais called on Socialists and Communists to follow party directives on the pooling arrangement, despite hesitations by many Socialists to vote for Communists after six months of feuding between the two parties.

"Those who feel reticent about voting for the best placed left candidate because the debate was lively before the first round must ask themselves 'What if the right kept its majority by only one seat?'" he said. "No, when we can win, as is the case, we cannot hesitate."

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in what was interpreted as a sign of confidence, announced that he would refrain from making a last-minute television appeal as he did a week ago before the first-round vote. The

Wynne Palace said that he will address the nation on Wednesday, after the decisive runoff.

A sharply reduced majority would force Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to proceed with caution. The President's own mandate is not at stake, but his government depends on support from Parliament.

One of his top political aides said that the President probably would name a new government composed mostly of technocrats to avoid political squabbling within a thin majority. There was speculation that this would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

CIA Allegedly Enlisted Blacks To Spy on the Black Panthers

By Seymour Hersh

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—The CIA recruited U.S. blacks in the late 1960s and early 1970s to spy on members of the Black Panther party in both the United States and Africa, according to sources who claim firsthand knowledge of the operation.

Details of these clandestine activities were considered among the agency's most sensitive and secret information, the sources said, because of fears that disclosure about the program would arouse a public backlash.

At least some specific information about this CIA program was provided at the 1975 Rockefeller Commission and later Senate Select Intelligence Committee inquiries into alleged illegal CIA activities. But those investigating groups' subsequent public reports did not specifically mention the recruitment and use of the U.S. blacks.

Following Suspects
The activities of the black agents ranged from following and photographing suspected Black Panther party members in the United States to infiltrating Black Panther groups in Africa. One agent managed to gain access to the overseas living quarters of Black Panther leader, the Panther leader who set up a headquarters in Algeria in the late 1960s.

In its final report, the Rockefeller Commission, a panel appointed by former President Gerald R. Ford to investigate charges of CIA abuses, concluded that the agency's spying in the United States exceeded its authority.

Overseas efforts to link the Black Panther operations to foreign influence theoretically was proper, the commission said, although much of the material in the CIA's files "was not directly related to the question of the existence of foreign connections."

Commission Recommendation
The Rockefeller Commission subsequently recommended that the CIA be directed not to perform "what are essentially internal security tasks," in the United States or elsewhere.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which will soon begin public hearings into the proposed new charter for the intelligence community, has recommended that the CIA be compelled to obtain a warrant before conducting any wiretaps or surveillance of U.S. citizens living abroad.

CIA officials have said repeatedly that the goal of the agency's domestic spying program was to determine whether anti-war activists, including black anti-war activists, including black



Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife at their press conference in Paris yesterday.

Rostropovich Demands Public Soviet Trial

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 17 (NYT).—Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife, Galina Vishnevskaya, indignantly rejected today the charges on which they were stripped of their Soviet citizenship, and they demanded a court trial anywhere in the Soviet Union—"the sole condition being that this trial be open to the public."

The demand was made in an open letter to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. The call-

al and chaotic press conference that he and his soprano wife conducted in the Grand Hotel, across from the Paris Opera. Present, besides French and foreign press, radio and television representatives, were a number of French composers and other musicians.

Throughout the hour-long press conference, the couple stressed their total rejection of charges of "unpatriotic activity, and of aiding anti-Soviet organizations, their sense of deprivation at being cut off from their homeland and the conviction that

they would return "when things are more normal."

Miss Vishnevskaya, tense and seeming at times on the verge of tears, spoke first, saying that she "had no words to express my feelings at this inhuman act." The Soviet government has shown, she said, "that in the Soviet Union the destiny of men is decided not by law but by men."

Mr. Rostropovich, more relaxed than his wife but obviously excited, also gave a long report on encounters with Soviet officials. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Fighting Continues

Israel Weighs U.S. Proposal For UN Force in S. Lebanon

MARJAYOUN, Israeli-held Lebanon, March 17 (UPI).—Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said today that Israel will consider U.S. proposals for a UN peacekeeping force to prevent Palestinian guerrilla strikes from southern Lebanon after the Israeli Army leaves the territory it has held since Wednesday.

In Tel Aviv, military sources said that Israeli planes attacked Palestinian targets and infantry troops fought from house to house to overcome resistance in the third day of war against guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

Officials said Israeli troops killed a Palestinian commander in an ambush north of the coastal town of Tyre and acknowledged that the soldiers may also have wounded civilians.

Gen. Weizman said that the ambush took place yesterday. He denied reports from Lebanon that Israeli commandos killed civilians on a raid against Tyre.

"No Truth"
"There is no truth in the reports [about today's raid]," Gen. Weizman told a television interviewer. "There seems to be developing an oversensitivity on their [the Palestinians'] part and they tend to play up our activity more than it really is."

"Yesterday we set up an ambush north of Tyre," he said. "We killed one of George Habbash's commanders. We did not mean to hit civilians but some could have been hurt. No paratroopers were dropped."

Reports from Beirut said the guerrilla chief killed in the Israeli raid was Jihad Carica, chief of the military command of Dr. Habbash's hardline, guerrilla unit, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Gen. Weizman said that Israeli forces had killed 250 guerrillas since the massive assault began. The Israeli push has been accompanied by shelling of the Lebanese coast by Israeli gunboats, bombing and strafing sorties by Israeli jets and air cover missions by F-15s.

The U.S.-built F-15, the most sophisticated air superiority fighter in the West, had never flown in combat conditions before and was used by the Israelis to ward off possible Arab air interference.

In Beirut, Lebanese government officials hailed the U.S. call for an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, but fierce fighting continued in the border area.

Refugee Problem
The battles have caused about 40,000 civilians to flee frontier towns and have created an enormous social problem for Lebanese authorities farther north, officials said.

A Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman estimated guerrilla dead at 75 since the clashes began, as well as more than 200 Lebanese and Palestinian civilian dead and 150 civilians missing, many of whom are presumed dead.

Israel listed 14 of its soldiers dead and 57 wounded.

On the ground, the Palestinians claimed to have hit supply lines

and troop concentrations behind Israeli lines and improved their position at several key points. Israeli planes attacked guerrilla positions throughout the south.

Gen. Weizman, acknowledging that Israel is considering a U.S. proposal to establish a UN presence in the region, said that initial contacts on the issue were made by Israel with Washington. But government officials said a

full discussion of the problem will not be brought up until Prime Minister Menachem Begin meets with President Carter next week. Mr. Begin is to depart Sunday for Washington.

Gen. Weizman also repeated Israeli pledges not to send its ground forces north of the six-mile-deep strip of southern Lebanon they have occupied.

"As for the UN forces, anything

that can give a solution we shall look into," he said.

The U.S. proposal for UN peacekeeping troops to replace Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon was made yesterday. Washington said there was a need for a firm security arrangement to protect Israel from future Palestinian attacks like the one Saturday in which

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Andreotti Weighs Reply to Moro's Kidnappers

Threat to Kill Captive Is Doubtful As Police Launch Huge Manhunt

By R. W. Apple Jr.



ROAD STOP—Two carabinieri, wearing bulletproof vests, search a car and its driver stopped at a roadblock in the Rome area following the abduction Thursday of Aldo Moro.

ROME, March 17 (NYT).—The government of Premier Giulio Andreotti did not reply today to the leftist terrorists who yesterday abducted former Premier Aldo Moro and apparently threatened to execute him if 15 of their comrades were not released by tomorrow.

As 2,000 policemen, some of them wearing bulletproof vests, combed the residential area where Mr. Moro was kidnapped, police officials expressed misgivings about the authenticity of the execution threat. It was made in a telephone call yesterday to the Turin office of ANSA, the Italian news agency, from a man describing himself as a spokesman for the Red Brigades, and it was reiterated this morning.

However, there has been no verification. No one has received a photograph of Mr. Moro showing him with a Red Brigades banner or other identifying device. Such photographs have often been submitted by kidnappers as proof that they were really holding a hostage.

With the deadline 18 hours away, Mr. Andreotti met for four hours with leaders of the parties forming his parliamentary majority.

The Parliament today rushed through the approval of a Christian Democratic government which has Communist support for the first time in 30 years. Parliament voted several days ahead of schedule to give Premier Andreotti authority to take tough measures in trying to catch Mr. Moro's kidnappers.

The Chamber of Deputies supported Mr. Andreotti's one-party minority Cabinet by a 555-34 margin, with three abstentions, and the Senate voted 387 to 0. Sources said that Mr. Andreotti and the other party leaders considered whether the 15 Red Brigades leaders, whose trial in Turin is to resume on Monday, should be released to save Mr. Moro's life. In addition, the sources said, they debated what they should do to try to halt the wave of terrorism.

Mr. Andreotti, facing the gravest crisis of his 34-year career, said after today's meeting that emergency security provisions had been approved as well as "psychological and constitutional order." For security reasons, he added, details could not be divulged.

Proposed Measures

Among the security measures proposed are the reintroduction of the death penalty, which was banned after World War II; the authorization of searches without warrants, the use of the army in the anti-terrorist struggle and legalized government wiretapping.

In the current atmosphere, a parliamentary majority for any of these measures, except the death penalty, appeared within easy reach. They could be adopted by decree for 60 days pending parliamentary action. Italian opposition to the death penalty is so strong that it was not imposed upon war criminals in 1946 and 1947.

The police today mounted a widespread manhunt for the abductors of Mr. Moro, the 61-year-old leader of the Christian Democratic party, which has governed Italy for more than 30 years. Mr. Moro, a patient tactician known in political circles as "il cervello"—the brain—has been considered the most likely successor to Giovanni Leone as president of the republic in December.

Police concentrated their efforts in the Rome area, where

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Cut-Rate Fare Flights to Link London, 16 Cities Around U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—Britain and the United States agreed today to let airlines offer cut-rate fares between London and 16 U.S. cities, scuttling a dispute that earlier this month threatened to erupt into a diplomatic transatlantic air war.

The new fares will let travelers across the nation fly to London on regularly scheduled airlines for less than half the price of normal coach-class tickets. In the past, such discounts have been available only on flights from New York.

Airline officials said that they hoped to start offering the new fares tomorrow if bureaucratic procedures on both sides of the Atlantic would allow it.

President Carter, who pressured the British into dropping their opposition to standby and budget ticket prices, hailed the agreement as "a major step forward... to provide the traveling public with a wide choice of low fares."

The agreement cleared the way for Braniff International—the focal point of the air fare dispute—to inaugurate nonstop flights

linking London with Dallas and Fort Worth. The route is Braniff's first across the Atlantic. Britain's initial rejection of low Dallas-London fares proposed by Braniff forced the Texas-based airline to postpone its transatlantic inaugural flight March 1 and touched off a U.S.-British confrontation.

The Civil Aeronautics Board threatened retaliation. Mr. Carter agreed with the CAB that Britain's rejection of the Braniff fares violated the 1977 agreement. But he delayed the board's suspension of British Caledonian Airways landing rights at Houston pending negotiations with Britain.

Under today's settlement, cut-rate fares were authorized on regular flights from major U.S. gateway cities and charter rules were eased to give greater freedom in setting fares.

Airlines can offer budget and standby fares on flights linking London with Anchorage, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Caller Claims Basque Separatists' Role

Two Killed in Bombing of Spanish A-Plant

MADRID, March 17 (UPI).—Two workers were killed and 14 wounded today when terrorists thought to be Basque separatists bombed Western Europe's second biggest nuclear power plant, a facility under construction near the city of Bilbao. There was heavy damage.

Ten minutes before the blast, a man identifying himself as a spokesman for the guerrilla organization Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA) called a Bilbao radio station. He urged that the 1,000 workers at the construction

site be evacuated immediately because a bomb had been planted.

Warning Came Too Late

The warning was relayed, but too late, a spokesman for the Iberduero utility company said. Iberduero is investing \$800 million in the twin Lemons-1 and Lemons-2 nuclear reactors 20 miles from Bilbao. Basque nationalists have been waging a campaign against the plant and Iberduero.

Today's bombing was believed to be the first such attack against a nuclear reactor site.

Three months ago, four separatist gunmen sprayed the plant with submachine-gun fire, but their assault was repulsed by police guards, who killed one of them.

The Iberduero spokesman said that the bomb was planted in a steam generator in the more advanced of the two reactor units, causing heavy damage.

Second Most Powerful

The plant, whose equipment is being supplied by the Westinghouse Corp., is to be Western Europe's second most powerful, with a generating capacity of 900 megawatts for each of the two reactors.

It is scheduled for completion late next year. The reactors have not been fueled yet, and there was no radiation hazard, the spokesman said.

ETA—and many other Basques—are opposed to the construction of the Lemons reactors because they are against nuclear-power plants and they resent Basque soil being used for the project by a Spanish company.

There have been numerous demonstrations against the reactors. Earlier this month, ETA claimed responsibility for a series of nighttime bombings against six Iberduero offices, conventional power facilities and vehicles owned by the company.

ETA has set a deadline tomorrow for Iberduero to stop all construction work at the plant. It has threatened to kill the company's president, Pedro de Azavedo, if the warning is ignored. The newly created Basque Council—a provisional autonomous government for the region—has demanded that the plans for the plant be reviewed.

Drug Addiction Alleged

Nun Center of Bizarre Case Involving 3 Deaths in Belgium

By John Robinson

BRUSSELS, March 17 (WP).—The fog shrouding the fields of Flanders lifted recently to reveal more than just a peaceful Breughel landscape: a macabre tale of drugs, religion, sex and accusations of murder centered on a Roman Catholic nun, Sister Godfrida.

Set in Wetteren, a small community near Ghent, the story has started and fascinated the public.

Sister Godfrida, 44, who is said to be addicted to morphine and to have a taste for vintage wine and the best cuts of meat, is charged with killing three elderly patients in a nursing home by injecting them with overdoses of insulin.

Authorities have said that she has confessed the killings. The director of the hospital has also accused her of stealing \$30,000 from patients to support her drug habit.

although he says a member of the hospital board asked him not to.

Since then, there have been stories in the village of Sister Godfrida's purchases of expensive wines and meats, of sexual liaisons with men and women, including a retired missionary priest.

Belgians are now asking how Sister Godfrida could have been unquestioned for so long in such a position of responsibility under these circumstances.

Dr. De Corte replied, "There was just no one who thought a nun could do such things." But he also said he believes that authorities were lax in not following up earlier tips from hospital workers.

"Sweet" Deaths

Sister Godfrida, who said that she killed the patients "sweetly" and painlessly because they were difficult at night, has been ordered to undergo psychiatric tests. If she is found mentally unstable, she will not stand trial.

The affair was uncovered by three nurses who worked under Sister Godfrida at the Institute Marie-Pélicie, a home for incurable geriatric cases.

Nearly a year ago, the nurses told hospital officials of strange happenings and of their suspicions and then began documenting their observations. Early this year they found a list in Dr. Jean-Paul De Corte, a general practitioner who is on the institute's board.

"The nurses told me how one day last summer Godfrida had been seen leaving a ward with a syringe in her hand," Dr. De Corte said.

Injection Given

"They entered the ward to be told by the invalid that he had just been injected by Sister Godfrida. Two hours later he was dead, and later three empty vials of insulin were found."

Dr. De Corte went to police,

they believed the kidnappers are hiding, and deployed more than 15,000 policemen.

The police distributed photographs of 20 suspects in the abduction, which was carried out by 11 men and a woman. One of the 12 was believed to be wounded, because of bloodstains found on one of the getaway cars and because a pistol belonging to one of the plain bodyguards was found with three rounds missing from its clip. Mr. Moro's five bodyguards were

U.S. Judge Prevents Planned Nazi March

CHICAGO, March 17 (Reuters).

A judge today effectively prevented a protest march scheduled for April 20 by U.S. Nazis in the predominantly Jewish community of Skokie, Ill. April 20 was Adolf Hitler's birthday.

Judge Bernard Decker, who last month cleared the way for the march by dismissing three Skokie village ordinances aimed at stopping the Nazis, delayed implementation of his ruling, to allow local Jewish groups time to appeal.

Bogota Abductors Slain

BOGOTA, March 17 (Reuters).

Five kidnappers were shot to death yesterday by Colombian security forces rescuing Gerardo Arana Lopez, who had been abducted on March 7.

of view — by treasurers from Kraft, Inc.; Rank Xerox Ltd.; British Petroleum Co.; Ciba-Geigy Ltd.; Singer; Sperry Rand; and Imperial Chemical Industries. Plus how to cope with FASBS from Arthur Andersen and Associates.

Bankers from Crédit Suisse White Weld, First National Bank of Chicago and Dresdner Bank will discuss domestic vs. multinational banking.

A main point of interest will be the exchange rate and interest rate forecasts for 1978. Be sure your company is represented. Complete and return the registration form below today.

Balance sheet exposure will be treated from the parent and subsidiary points

of view — by treasurers from Kraft, Inc.; Rank Xerox Ltd.; British Petroleum Co.; Ciba-Geigy Ltd.; Singer; Sperry Rand; and Imperial Chemical Industries. Plus how to cope with FASBS from Arthur Andersen and Associates.

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Maj. Saeed Hadad (left), head of the Lebanese Christian rightist forces, greeting Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman in Marjayoun after the town was occupied by Israelis.

Israel Weighs U.S. Proposal on UN Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

34 Israelis were killed and 85 wounded near Tel Aviv.

Gen. Weizman said the purpose of the Israeli incursion "is not to be in southern Lebanon, not to stay in south Lebanon, not to capture or to conquer or anything like that. We would very much like the PLO to understand once and for all that they will not operate from south Lebanon or even farther north."

Asked to assess the operation, Gen. Weizman said: "Of course we have damaged them [the guerrillas]. The best thing of all is for the PLO to get out of Lebanon totally, back to Syria, back to Jordan, back to Egypt. When they [the guerrillas] stop shooting, we'll stop shooting."

Council Session Sought

At the United Nations, in New York, Israel and Lebanon requested a meeting of the Security Council to deal with the renewed

fighting, a session that almost certainly would consider the U.S. proposal for a UN peacekeeping force. Initial talks were scheduled late today.

In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials said Egypt wants an immediate Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon and agrees to the idea of stationing international forces along the Lebanese-Israeli border if it is acceptable to Beirut.

They said foreign minister Mohammed Kamel has sent instructions to this effect to Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations, Ismat Abdel-Meguid, in anticipation of Security Council action on the Lebanese situation.

Cosmonauts Said To Show 1 Year Aloft Is Possible

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP).

The record-setting 96-day Soviet space flight: that ended yesterday has shown that man can live in space for more than a year, Soviet scientists concluded today.

Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko spent more than three months aboard the Salyut-6 space station, working on scientific experiments and space photography and receiving two pairs of cosmonaut visitors carried aloft by other Soviet spacecraft.

Anatoly Yegorov, head of the flight control center's medical group, told Tass that "throughout the flights, the cosmonauts retained high creative interest in scientific research and experimental work," carrying out more than 100 experiments.

"The cosmonauts displayed an amazing spirit of creativity and capacity for work," he said.

Mr. Yegorov said that the unutilized effects of weightlessness with large amounts of physical exercise, and that the space station even had its own specially pressurized shower.

Sadat, Amin to Meet

CAIRO, March 17 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat and President Idi Amin of Uganda plan to meet next month to discuss the situation in Africa, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported.

Rostropovich Demands Trial Before Public in Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

much money to anti-Soviet organizations as their parents. In the open letter to Mr. Rostropovich, the couple said: "You know as well as anyone else that our only fault was to give shelter to the writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn. For this, with your approval, every sort of persecution was brought down upon us. This, the letter said, 'forced us to request permission to travel abroad.'"

In the course of the press conference, a telephoned message of support from Mr. Solzhenitsyn, in Vermont, was delivered to Mr. Rostropovich.

"We do not recognize your right to do violence to us in the absence of any specific formal charges and any recourse to legal defense against such charges," the letter continued, demanding a trial anywhere and anytime in the Soviet Union, as long as it is public. "If you fail to respond, then perhaps the color of shame will come to your cheeks," the letter to Mr. Rostropovich ended.

Asked what they would say if a representative of the Soviet press was present, Miss Vlahovskaya jumped to her feet and declared, "We shall return." Mr. Rostropovich said, "I am Russian. I like the earth. I like the people. An act of the government is not an act of the people."

U.S. Protesters

WASHINGTON, March 17 (WP).—The United States charged yesterday that the Soviet Union had violated international law in stripping three renowned dissidents of their citizenship—Mr. Rostropovich, his wife and former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko.

A State Department spokesman said that the United States "is gravely concerned that the Soviet Union has seen fit to take this unacceptable action." He said the actions violated both the UN's Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the 1975 Helsinki agreements.

The couple said that they had no immediate plans for seeking citizenship in another country, nor did they seem sure what they would use travel documents when they fly to London next week for recording sessions. Asked if their children had also been deprived of citizenship, Mr. Rostropovich said he had no idea, "but they certainly gave just as

ing of existing U.S. conventional forces. The purpose, the official said, is to develop "a deployable global force capability to respond quickly in areas of vital concern to us. We haven't had it [that capability] sufficiently" in the past, he said.

The President devoted much of his speech to the buildup of Soviet nuclear forces, which he said now match those of the United States.

No Advantage Sought

"We are not looking for a one-sided advantage, but before I sign a SALT agreement on behalf of the United States, I will make sure that it preserves the strategic balance, that we can independently verify Soviet compliance and that we will be at least as strong relative to the Soviet Union as we would be without an agreement," he said.

Specifically, Mr. Carter said that, if necessary, he will order full deployment of two weapons systems now being planned—a second generation of the Trident submarine and a mobile, land-based missile known as MX.

Congress has been insisting that the Clinch River project in Tennessee be completed as an important step toward meeting the nation's future energy needs. The Carter administration has been fighting to kill it because it would produce plutonium, a potential source of atomic weapons.

A breeder reactor produces more fuel than it consumes, thereby stretching available energy supplies.

The compromise would add \$160 million to funds for the Department of Energy next year to allow it to begin a two-year effort to design an alternative. A definite commitment to construct an alternative facility would not be made until the results of the design program were known.

Tanzania Sets Controls to Halt Cholera Spread

DAR ES SALAAM, March 17 (UPI).—Officials severely restricted road travel out of Dar es Salaam, shut down all open-air markets and banned the making and sale of beers today in an effort to halt a four-month-old cholera outbreak. The measures will remain in effect indefinitely.

Last week, all secondary and primary schools in the city were closed.

As of today, only persons with special permits were allowed through police barricades on roads into the capital.

Health minister Leader Sterling said that there are few new cases of the disease which, according to official figures, has struck 5,000 persons since November. Dr. Sterling said that 87 persons are hospitalized.

He said that the number of deaths is "around 800" but official sources put the toll at more than 1,000.

Counter to Country's Tradition

West Germans Are Shaken By Wave of Industrial Strife

BONN, March 17 (Reuters).

West Germany, generally considered an oasis of industrial calm, is in the throes of one of its worst confrontations between employers and unions.

A wave of strikes by metalworkers and printers has caused bitterness on both sides and has shaken a public that is unaccustomed to such muddling.

As angry employers retaliated by locking out staff members, nearly all of West Germany was deprived of newspapers.

[Publishers and printers resumed stalled job-security negotiations today in an effort to get the country's 380 newspapers back on sale, the Associated Press reported. Josef Stiegl, president of the Federal Labor Office, made a second attempt to mediate in the three-week-old dispute.]

In Baden-Wuerttemberg, strikes in the metal industry, which is vital to export trade, have affected more than 100,000 workers and the trouble appears likely to escalate.

Chancellor Appeals

Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff warned that the disputes jeopardized West Germany's chances of economic recovery, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt appealed on television to trade unionists and employers to return to their senses.

Workers in both industries are afraid of being left without work. The printer's trade, which dates 500 years to the invention of movable metal type by German Johann Gutenberg, is dying and union leaders want their members to get the lion's share of jobs created by the new computerized typesetting system.

Their colleagues in the metal industry, in which employers say they must reduce the number of jobs or price themselves out of world markets, have similar concerns, although much of this dispute centers on a union demand for pay rises of 5 per cent.

"There is a principle at stake here: the future of people's livelihoods—and it cannot be solved by a slide rule alone," said Eugen Loderer, the metalworkers' union chairman. "Pay is not the only factor involved."

Vote to Strike

Negotiations in the metal industry are the most important in the whole round of wage negotiations. They take place each spring and often influence other sectors.

The industry has 3.6 million employees. The metal industry has 3.6 million employees.

Caramanlis Reports On Talks With Ecevit

ATHENS, March 17 (Reuters).

Premier Constantine Caramanlis told parliament today that neither side had made any commitments during his talks with Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit in Montreux, Switzerland, last week.

He said that the meeting aimed to create a climate of trust and mutual confidence to help settle their disputes. The main topic was the delineation of the continental shelf in the Aegean, he said.

Carter, Congress Negotiating on Breeder Reactor

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).

The Department of Energy and a key House committee are currently negotiating to end the impasse over the Clinch River breeder reactor by opting for a larger nuclear breeder facility with different technology, according to administration and congressional sources.

Congress has been insisting that the Clinch River project in Tennessee be completed as an important step toward meeting the nation's future energy needs. The Carter administration has been fighting to kill it because it would produce plutonium, a potential source of atomic weapons.

A breeder reactor produces more fuel than it consumes, thereby stretching available energy supplies.

The compromise would add \$160 million to funds for the Department of Energy next year to allow it to begin a two-year effort to design an alternative. A definite commitment to construct an alternative facility would not be made until the results of the design program were known.

Indonesian Clash

JAKARTA, March 17 (Reuters).

Twelve high school students and two soldiers were injured yesterday in a clash during an anti-government demonstration in Surabaya, Indonesia's second largest city, a military spokesman said.

More Flights to Moscow

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to permit an increase in the number of flights between Moscow and the United States this summer.

The one-year agreement will allow Pan American and Aeroflot, the Soviet carrier, to operate up to four scheduled round trips weekly in the summer, an increase from two a week.

Aeroflot said that it plans to offer four round trips a week starting April 2, but Pan Am said that it will stay with its usual summer schedule of two weekly round trips starting April 23.

Majority Given a Slight Edge As France's Campaign Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

be the subject of his address Wednesday.

The Gaullist-based coalition backing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, with its 298-177 margin faced a powerful opposition in the outgoing 1978 National Assembly, which was elected in 1973. The new Assembly will have 461 members, but only 415 seats remain, in fact, to be contested because by candidates were elected outright in the first round and eight seats were uncontested.

A thin majority would force Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to beware of dropouts on the right if he tried to get liberal legislation through, while at the same time being careful of extremists who would be tempted to switch loyalties if the legislation was not liberal enough.

The predictions of a narrow

employees. About half of them, who work in the states of Baden-Wuerttemberg and North Rhine-Westphalia, have voted overwhelmingly to strike if necessary.

"We are involved in a tough clash, perhaps the worst since the [second World War]," Mr. Loderer said. "There is a huge psychological gap between the two sides."

The two quarrels, simmering since the start of the month, came to a head this week. The Daimler-Benz and Porsche automobile firms were among those brought to a standstill.

The disruptive to the economy than the 1974 public services strike, the worst industrial dispute in West Germany's history. But the Socialist-led government is reluctant to step in because it does not want to compromise the autonomy that employers and unions have had in collective bargaining.

Citizens' Pride

If the trouble were not happening in West Germany, it would not have caused so much attention, but this country has one of the best records of industrial relations in the world, and its citizens are proud of it.

Between 1974 and 1976, West days a year per 1,000 workers through industrial strife, compared with 343 in France, 245 in Japan, 353 in Britain and 1,751 in Italy.

Many foreign observers find it hard to understand why there should be strikes at all in affluent West Germany, where inflation is a modest 4 per cent and wages are among the highest in the world.

However, employers say that it is the extent of these wage costs that make low rises imperative if West Germany is to boost its economic growth and preserve its place as a leading export nation.

U.S.-London New Fares

(Continued from Page 1)

Francisco, Seattle and Washington. Dallas and Fort Worth are served by a common airport.

Half Regular Fare

One-way budget and standby fares from Washington to London will be \$162, that is 53 per cent less than the economy fare of \$340. From San Francisco and Los Angeles to London, they will be \$227 or 54 per cent below the economy fare of \$498.

Other one-way fares to London with similar discounts include \$143 from Boston, \$151 from Chicago or Philadelphia, \$169 from Detroit and \$180 from Dallas-Fort Worth.

Fares from London to the United States would be about \$20 less on each route because of the disparity between the Dollar and the pound, officials said. They also said all fares would go up about \$20 during the peak summer months.

Budget fares must be booked three weeks in advance, with the traveler choosing only the week in which he wants to travel and the airline picking the date and flight 10 days before departure.

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The predictions of a narrow

Hughes Doctor, Aide Cited on Drug Use

LAS VEGAS, March 17 (UPI).

Howard Hughes's doctor and top aide to the industrialist were indicted yesterday on charges of illegally supplying him with cocaine for the 29 years preceding his death in 1976.

Dr. Norman Crane, a physician who since 1952 had worked for Hughes, and John Holmes, Hughes aide for 19 years, were charged in a federal indictment with illegally supplying the drug on hundreds of

President's Stature Enhanced

Carter Aides Hail Victory on Canal Treaty

By Edward Walsh and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—After months of searching for an elusive victory to establish President Carter as a strong leader, White House officials reacted with a mixture of relief and euphoria to yesterday's Senate vote approving the first of the Panama Canal treaties.

Officially, Carter aides predicted that approval of the second treaty will be as tough, perhaps tougher, than the battle that led to yesterday's vote.

But there was no denying the signs—from the round of congratulations outside the office of Hamilton Jordan to the cry of "Yes" from a press office secretary—that the Carter aides believed the President had won a major victory and, perhaps more impor-

tant, averted a potentially debilitating defeat.

Shortly after the vote, Mr. Carter, in a White House news conference, praised the Senate leadership, former President Gerald Ford and other Democratic and Republican leaders for their help in winning Senate approval of the treaty.

'Only First Step'

"The vote today is, of course, only the first step in the process of ratification, but I am confident that the Senate will show the same courage and foresight when it considers the second treaty," the President said. "This is a promising step toward a new era in our relationships with Panama and all of Latin America."

Privately, White House officials said that there were three senators, in addition to the 88 who voted for the treaty, who

had promised the administration their votes if needed.

And while White House aides prepared for a hard battle on the second treaty, there was an underlying confidence that those senators who stuck with the administration through the first vote would not switch sides on the second.

Strong Victory Needed

Six months ago, White House aides began admitting that they badly needed a strong victory to prevent further erosion of Mr. Carter's popular support. They made a major push on the President's national energy legislation, but as the months passed and that legislation remained bogged down in the Senate, the erosion accelerated.

With the President's prestige and months of intensive White House lobbying behind the canal treaties, a loss would have been a severe blow to Mr. Carter's credibility as a national leader.

"Politically, it was obviously very important," a White House official said of the vote.

The lobbying continued to the last moment and included telephone calls by the President Sunday to 18 senators who were considered to be against the treaties.

"I thought he had gone crazy," a senior aide said. But he added that in the Sunday calls the President switched one vote and got one of the three "if needed" commitments.

Other Winners

Aside from Mr. Carter, the big winners in yesterday's vote were the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn.

Sen. Byrd has been criticized by the White House and others for his reluctance to crack the whip on the President's behalf. But he orchestrated the Panama treaties with a skill that won commendation from administration officials. Sen. Byrd delayed his endorsement of the treaties until he judged that the political climate permitted a favorable consideration. He then allowed hesitant senators to gain credit with their constituents for winning concessions from the administration as a condition of their support.

Sen. Baker's role entailed even greater political risks, for the treaties had divided the Republican party since Ronald Reagan made them an issue in his almost-successful 1976 challenge to Mr. Ford.

Conservative elements in the party warned that anyone who backed the treaties would rule himself out of consideration for the 1980 Republican nomination. But Sen. Baker gained much publicity for the contention that he was during a trip to Panama, and then he skillfully worked the Republican ranks to win support for his position. In the end, 15 Republican senators supported the treaty.

Panama Reservations

PANAMA CITY, March 17 (AP)—The Panamanian government yesterday called the U.S. Senate's ratification of the Panama Canal neutrality treaty "a historic moment for the country," but warned that it would study carefully a reservation that the Senate approved in its vote on the treaty.

The reservation authorizes the use of U.S. military force in Panama. The government here said that it will determine if it alters the treaty objectives or violates Panamanian sovereignty or integrity.

In Hope of Pact's Ratification

U.S. Delays Full Coal-Strike Injunction

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The government, backed by the coal industry and the United Mine Workers, postponed today a request for a full 60-day Taft-Hartley injunction against the coal strike, in hopes of improving the climate for UMW ratification of a new contract next week.

Sources said that the Justice Department, with industry and union support, would ask U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson to extend for another two weeks the temporary, strike-restraining order he imposed under Taft-Hartley last week.

This would have the effect of

9 Hostages Released From Munich Bank

MUNICH, March 17 (UPI)—A man who seized nine hostages at gunpoint in a bank surrendered without violence early today after a 12-hour holdout police reported.

The 22-year-old German had demanded the release from jail of a woman being held on a narcotics charge, but when she was confronted with him in the bank, she said that she had never seen him before.

Greek Armed Forces To Include Women

ATHENS, March 17 (AP)—A government decree took effect today permitting women to volunteer for the nation's armed forces and be eligible for the draft in time of war.

The decree excludes them only from front-line duty.

delaying the full 60-day injunction and the government's cutoff of food stamps to those who continue striking—in defiance of a final Taft-Hartley order—until after the scheduled March 24 contract-ratification vote.

Existing Law

The Justice Department has contended that existing law requires a food-stamp cutoff after a final injunction is issued. Hence the cutoff remains a threat in case the contract is rejected.

Optimism that ratification would come easily this time dimmed Wednesday night when the UMW's Bargaining Council voted in favor of the pact by the unexpectedly close margin of 22 to 17.

This was closer than the 25-13 vote of approval that the council gave an earlier contract offer that was later rejected by more than 2 to 1 by the union's 160,000 striking miners.

There were mixed assessments of the impact of the vote of the 38-member council, composed of top UMW national and regional officials. Some members who supported the earlier proposal appeared to be trying to find a firmer footing this time, although the vote is generally viewed as a setback to ratification prospects.

Major Concessions

Although the Bituminous Coal Operators Association has made major concessions on health and pension benefits as well as wild-cat strike curbs, there is still controversy over proposed health-care deductibles of up to \$200 a year, pension inequities and production incentives.

UMW miners continued to defy the temporary Taft-Hartley back-to-work order, although the government reported a continued rise in the number of non-UMW mines returning to operation under the order's ban on picketing.



Johnny Harris in his Holman prison cell.

Defense Fights to Save Him

Soviet Papers Support Black Doomed for Alabama Slaying

ATMORE, Ala., March 17 (AP)—Johnny Harris, sentenced to die for the slaying of a prison guard, has drawn the support of Soviet bloc newspapers as his attorneys prepare a new challenge to his death sentence.

Harris, 31, was scheduled to die last Friday in the electric chair at Holman Prison near here, but three days earlier a federal judge granted a 60-day postponement to allow further appeals.

The judge, Virgil Pittman, also made it clear that he would continue to postpone Harris's execution as long as appeals proceed with "cautious speed." Appeals to federal courts as well as new state pleadings, make it likely that there will be no final ruling on the Harris case for at least a year.

19-Century Law

Harris was convicted in 1975 on a capital murder charge growing out of the fatal stabbing of guard Luell Barrow during a 1974 rebellion at the Folsom Correctional Center.

He was convicted under a 19th-century law that requires the death penalty for inmates convicted of murder while serving a life sentence. Harris was serving five life sentences for rape and robbery at the time that Mr. Barrow was taken hostage and slain.

Harris claims that he was forced to take part in the uprising by armed inmates, and that he did not stab the guard. His attorneys have challenged the verdict on other grounds as well. The Alabama Supreme Court last year rejected their appeal.

The appeal still can go to the U.S. Supreme Court, which has not yet ruled directly on the constitutionality of a law such as the one Harris is convicted under. In the meantime, Harris's attorneys are opening a new defense, challenging the validity of the five life sentences.

One attorney, Clint Brown of Mobile, said that injustices to Harris, a black, began when his family moved into a white neighborhood in Birmingham in 1969. The family was harassed, Mr. Brown said, and Harris soon was accused of a rape and four robberies.

He said that Harris was not

given adequate counsel before entering guilty pleas to the charges.

Recently, the Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia; Tass and the Czechoslovak Communist party daily, Rude Pravo, described Harris as an active fighter for civil rights who is being cruelly persecuted.

Brian Wrobel of London, a representative of Amnesty International, recently visited Harris and his attorneys to voice opposition to the death sentence. Harris has been an advocate of inmate causes.

Mr. Brown said that he considers Harris a political prisoner since he has been a victim of racial prejudice and injustices in the criminal justice system throughout most of his life.

State prosecutors said that Harris was guilty of murder in the stabbing of Mr. Barrow and, under the law, deserves the death sentence. They have not objected to a U.S. Supreme Court review of the case.

Seoul Officially Denies Role Of President in Bribe Plans

SEOUL, March 17 (NYT)—The South Korean government today rejected charges that President Park Chung Hee had directed a drive to buy influence in the United States. It was Seoul's first official rejection of the charges.

At a Washington hearing of the House Subcommittee on International Organizations, Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., said that U.S. intelligence reports indicated that secret meetings to plan an influence-buying campaign were held beginning in 1970 at President Park's office.

"There never were any such 'secret strategy meetings' at the Blue House," the President's mansion, the government said in an official statement in English.

Because there were no such meetings, the statement said, President Park could not have been present to direct the alleged conspiracy. The statement accused Rep. Fraser, a frequent critic of President Park's government, of leveling what it called "frivolous allegations."

Officials here have consistently sought to dispel charges link-

Hanna Pleads Guilty in Korean Bribe Case

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Former Rep. Richard Hanna, a California Democrat who is the only present or former congressman charged in the South Korean influence-buying scandal, pleaded guilty today to one count of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. government. By doing so, he avoided a trial scheduled to begin next week on a 40-count indictment.

He could be sentenced to a maximum of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. No sentencing date was set pending a probation report on Mr. Hanna, who served in Congress from 1963 to 1974.

In his plea, reached in a bargaining pact with the prosecutor, Mr. Hanna admitted that he had agreed with South Korean businessman Tongsun Park to use the power of his office and position as a congressman to further Mr. Park's financial interests.

Payment Received

For these acts, Mr. Hanna received from Mr. Park substantial amounts of "money and other material considerations," according to the plea-bargaining agreement.

When called to the bench by chief U.S. District Judge William Bryant, Mr. Hanna attempted to explain what got him into his predicament. The judge said that all he wanted to know was whether any pressure was put on Mr. Hanna to plead guilty.

Prosecutor Jeffrey White told Judge Bryant what the government expected to show if the trial had gone on as scheduled.

Mr. Hanna received many benefits. Mr. White told the judge. He received in excess of \$200,000 in cash and checks between 1969 and the end of 1975.

Park Assertions Contradicted

That is twice as much as the previously published estimates of money that Mr. Hanna received from Mr. Park. In the course of congressional hearings, Mr. Park has denied bribing any congressman or in any way acting as an agent of the South Korean government.

Mr. Hanna's plea came on the day the government was to present its first witnesses in the trial of the only other person charged with crimes in the South Korean scandal, Hancho Kim, a South Korean-born cosmetics salesman who is also charged with defrauding the government.

Mr. White told the judge that there is no evidence that Mr. Hanna paid any money to any other congressman.

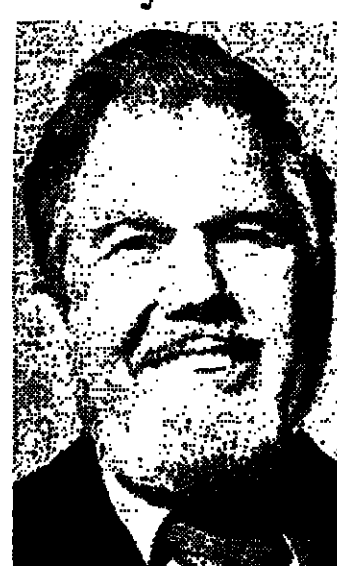
Danish-W. German Talks

BONN, March 17 (AP)—Danish Foreign Minister Knud Andersen arrived today for talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on bilateral and international issues.

Leon Jaworski, special counsel for the House Ethics Committee, has demanded Mr. Kim's appearance to clear charges that he had personally delivered envelopes containing cash to several members of Congress.

Although they have made no formal comments, Foreign Ministry officials react gloomily to almost daily hearings on South Korea. They are concerned that the hearings would harm a Carter administration bill to transfer \$800 million worth of U.S. military equipment to South Korea.

Congressional leaders have threatened to veto the bill unless Seoul sends Mr. Kim to Washington.



Richard Hanna

Mr. Hanna's role, as outlined by the Justice Department attorney, was to help Tongsun Park become seller's agent for California rice to South Korea, thereby enabling Mr. Park to earn substantial commissions.

Rice Transactions

Mr. Hanna also recommended to the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and other South Korean government officials that Mr. Park be designated as agent of the California rice sellers, Mr. White said. Mr. Hanna then introduced the Korean businessman to California rice growers, recommending him as their agent, the lawyer said.

For this and other help to Mr. Park, Mr. Hanna received large sums of money, Mr. White told the court.

In the original indictment, returned on Oct. 14, Mr. Hanna was charged with conspiracy, bribery, accepting an illegal gratuity, mail fraud and violating the law that requires registration of foreign agents.

The government dropped 39 counts in return for his plea to the conspiracy charge.

The government handed Judge Bryant a 33-page recitation of the case it would have brought against Mr. Hanna, all of it indicating strong evidence of a conspiracy with Tongsun Park as an agent of the South Korean government.

Woman Admits Guerrillas Killed Nicaraguan Aide

MANAGUA, March 17 (UPI)—The 28-year-old lawyer wife of an American student admitted yesterday that she lured Nicaraguan's No. 2 man to his death at the request of the Marxist Sandinista Liberation Front.

Nora Astorga de Jenkins, sought since the body of Gen. Reynaldo Perez Vega, 52, was found in her house on March 9, said that she has joined a Sandinista group operating in northern Nicaragua.

A picture of Mrs. Jenkins, dressed as a Sandinista Front guerrilla, appeared on the front page of yesterday's edition of the opposition newspaper La Prensa with her confession. She is carrying a rifle in the picture.

Her statement said that the murder of the general, chief military aide to President Anastasio Somoza, was an act of "revolutionary justice" approved and planned by the terrorist national directorship. She named Daniel Ortega, Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez and Henry Ruiz as being three members of the directorship.

"Once the orders were given several months ago and the life, customs, actions and weaknesses of the man were investigated, and when everything was prepared, my house was chosen as the best place for carrying out the execution of justice," said Mrs. Jenkins, a mother of two. Her husband is studying in Mexico.

Teen With Toy Gun

ROBS W. GERMAN BANK

BERLIN, March 17 (AP)—West Berlin police said today that they had caught a 15-year-old boy who held up a bank in the district of Rudow with a toy pistol and escaped briefly with \$3,500 deutsche marks (about \$17,000).

"Now it gets serious," the boy had said, shoving a plastic bag to a cashier. A bank employee followed him on foot from the bank and directed police to a house where the teen-ager was found in a cellar.

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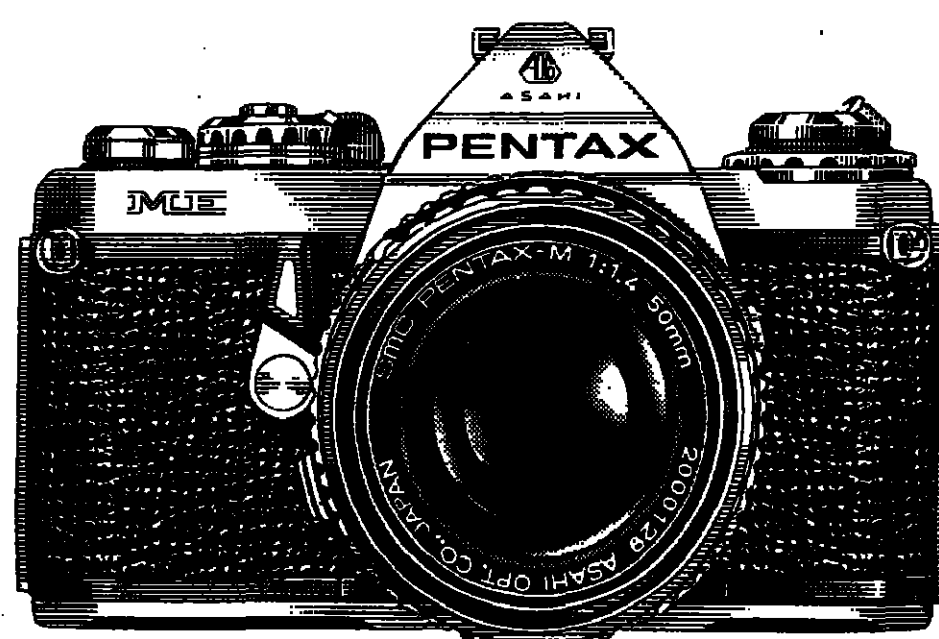
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The Moro Kidnapping

The kidnapping of Aldo Moro constitutes a fundamental threat and challenge to the Italian state. The terrorists are pressing the question whether a government actually exists—or is it only the legal shell of a government, with nothing inside? Is it capable of acting, at last, to preserve itself and public order? Mr. Moro has been Italy's premier repeatedly over the past 15 years, and he is a leading candidate to be its next president. The government knew that he was a target, and he moved about the city under heavy guard. The kidnapers, armed with sub-machine guns, slaughtered his driver and four bodyguards. If a small group of terrorists can commit a crime on this scale and make off with a politician of Mr. Moro's rank, the state itself is in jeopardy.

This kidnapping is only the latest and most spectacular in a series of terrorist crimes reaching back for a decade in Italy. There have been recurrent waves of bombings and shootings. In recent months, there have been increasingly frequent attacks on prominent people—businessmen, journalists, politicians. The Moro kidnapping is evidently the work of an organization that calls itself the Red Brigades. A court in Turin has been attempting for two years to try 49 people accused of being members. In the spring of 1976, terrorists murdered the chief prosecutor and his two bodyguards. Last spring the trial was postponed when the president of the city's bar association was assassinated and half the jury panel suddenly refused to serve. Last week the gunmen killed a policeman who had been in the anti-terrorism squad, and one of the defense attorneys quit the case.

The most dismaying thing about this succession of outrages is that arrests have been very few. In the rare instances where there have been arrests, the delays in bringing defendants to trial have typically been inordinate. One reason for the rise in terrorism is, very simply, that over this past decade the great majority of terrorists in Italy have gotten away with the arson, assault and murder. Along with the political crimes, incidentally, there is a brisk business, often conducted by

the same people, in robbery and kidnapping for profit. As this pattern has continued, the effect has been to generate a rising contempt for public authority among the vast majority of Italians who are totally law-abiding. This kind of terrorism has afflicted all of Western Europe in recent years. But it is only in Italy that the enforcement record is so poor that the gunmen are able to operate on their present scale.

The background to these events is, of course, the Italian tradition of weak government. It never found a way to use the country's new prosperity, in the 1950s and 1960s, to build the social structure that a modern industrial state requires. One poignant example is the University of Rome, which currently has some 160,000 students in facilities capable of accommodating fewer than one-tenth as many. How did it happen? Because, in the demonstrations in the late 1960s, the admissions system was attacked as an unjust and repressive relic of the class structure. The government's response was open admissions. As standards plummeted, the students became unemployable. Those tens of thousands of bitter young people, with no hope of the professional careers that they sought, are now the sea in which the terrorists swim. If the failures of social policy are most visible in the educational system, they are only marginally less disastrous in housing and health. The unemployment rate in Italy is the highest in any major European country. So is the inflation rate.

The crucial thing now is the Italian government's answer. If it lashes out blindly and illegally, that would be as harmful as doing nothing. But it looks as though the old tradition—weak governments and ingrown politics, dominated by a small circle of perennial figures preoccupied with self-preservation—may be coming to a dramatic end. This crime may now precipitate the kind of crisis throughout Italy from which a very different style of government must emerge.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Practice What We Preach

After dominating Nicaragua for more than 40 years, the Somoza family has had its hold shaken by two months of almost continuous protests. U.S. governments have, at times, been quick to intervene in such situations in Latin America. This time, the Carter administration has wisely taken a relatively neutral position, disappointing both President Anastasio Somoza and his liberal opposition. Nicaragua's turmoil was triggered by the unsolved murder, on Jan. 10, of Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, the country's leading journalist and President Somoza's best-known opponent. The assassination touched off angry demonstrations, a general strike and a succession of armed clashes. Despite widespread demands for his resignation, Mr. Somoza has vowed to serve out the three years left in his term. His ability to do so, however, may well depend on the willingness of the national guard to repress the spreading discontent. Conservative businessmen, middle-class liberals and Indian peasants have all begun to voice their pent-up grievances. In addition, a leftist guerrilla movement has taken advantage of the political crisis to step up its disruptive activities.

The American neutrality is not just pious; it is also convenient. The United States has no great strategic interest in Nicaragua but it has a strong interest, throughout Latin America, in not interfering—for a change.

To cling to Mr. Somoza now would be perverse. He may alarm Americans by pointing to the leftists in the wings, but his regime is virtually isolated, abandoned largely even in the conservative circles of the business community and the Roman Catholic Church. Indeed, the moderates want American help in persuading Mr. Somoza to step down soon, before the guerrilla forces can make a major bid for power.

But the American retreat from past support for the Somozas—itsself almost an act of intervention—should suffice. If Mr. Somoza survives, he should have no easy anti-American issue to ride to repression. And if he should fall of his own weight, the moderate forces will not have to bear the burden of anointment by Washington. There are times when nonintervention is the soundest course in fact as well as in slogan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Assault on Italy

The kidnapping of Mr. Moro is the most direct assault on the heart of political power which the Italian terrorists have yet undertaken. His fate must have a sharper impact on the public and on politics than the tragic catalogue of shootings, murders and kidnappings with which Italy has become familiar in recent years. There will be great sympathy for him personally at home and abroad. There will also be great concern for the state now facing such a direct challenge. It is easy enough to see this act of terrorism as directly related to other symptoms of Italy's decline, yet last year, with the kidnapping of Dr. Schleyer, a similar challenge faced West Germany, which is not in decline at all. . . . If there were any personality on the scene with the stature of a national savior this would probably be his moment but (perhaps fortunately) there is not. For the present it looks as if the familiar faces in their familiar positions will have to cope. No doubt they will have in mind the West German experience. When Mr. Lorenz, the Christian Democratic leader in Berlin, was kidnapped he was exchanged for the release of terrorists from prison. These terrorists then went on to kill more people. The bitter lesson was learned and last year Dr. Schleyer died after the demands of his kidnappers had been rejected. But there is also another and newer lesson from that incident, which is that Dr.

Schleyer might have lived if the police had been more efficient and willing to cooperate among themselves. A vital tip was not passed on to the right quarter. The Italian police are in an infinitely worse state of organization. There are things which even the present government ought to be capable of doing not only to increase the chances of saving Mr. Moro but also to lessen the chances of losing someone else.

—From the Times (London).

Transatlantic Air Fares

Down, down, down go transatlantic air fares. The reductions are real and popular, and could tempt an extra million or more passengers to make the crossing this year. In money terms, it is actually cheaper to fly the Atlantic now than it was 20 years ago. . . . The man who blazed the trail is Freddie Laker. Now everybody is being forced to get in on the act. . . . The British government's doddering attempt to resist the consequences of the revolution in air travel pioneered by Laker has been swept aside by President Carter and the Americans. And a very good thing too.

Give Laker a knighthood. Give him a peerage. Give him a big hand. He is making money and making history. Not since Winston Churchill sported a stetson has anyone done more to bring the people of Britain and America closer together.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

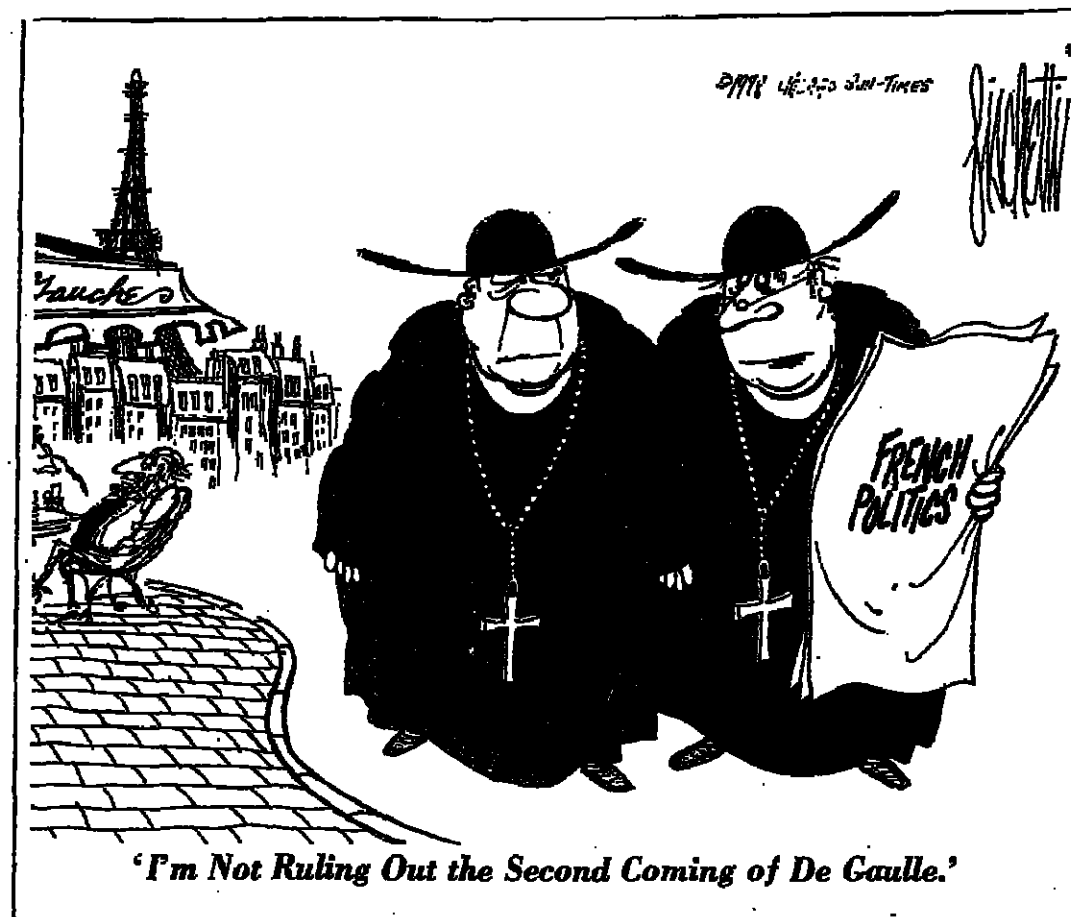
March 15, 1903

WASHINGTON—The Panama Canal treaty was ratified tonight by the U.S. Senate by a vote of 73 to 5. The Republican majority defeated all the amendments and obstructionist tactics that the entire body of Democrats constantly employed. With this final action upon the Panama Canal treaty now terminated, the adjournment of the special session this week seems assured.

Fifty Years Ago

March 18, 1928

PARIS—Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, one of the producers and directors of the United Artists Corporation, has just arrived here from London on a quest for a new leading lady to play opposite the athletic Ronald Colman. He did not say whether he was looking for a blonde or a brunette, but he did say he was looking for a potential star, as yet unknown, and would not leave until he found her.



Riyadh: Israel, Syria and Arabia

By James Reston

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia—Saudi Arabia is using its influence for the moment to keep Syria out of the fighting in Lebanon. Its quiet diplomacy should not be underestimated. It is a principal financial supporter of President Hafez al-Assad's government in Damascus and officials here seem reasonably confident that their urgent appeals to avoid any accidental clash between the Syrian and Israeli air forces will be heard.

On the wider aspects of the recurring crises in this part of the world, however, officials here seem less confident. To the south of the Arabian oil and sand mass, the Soviet Union is increasing its authority in Saudi Arabia at the gateway to the Red Sea on the Gulf of Aden.

Across the Red Sea, Communist power has prevailed in the war between Ethiopia and Somalia, and that power remains there as a potential threat not only to the Sudan, but to Saudi Arabia itself and to Egypt. The addition of Communists to the Italian government and the kidnapping of Aldo Moro have added to the sense of Saudi Arabia about the balance of power in the Mediterranean as well.

Need Help

So officials in this fabulously rich but militarily vulnerable kingdom, while elaborately calm in discussing these recent events, are looking around for help.

They feel that the military situation on the Israel-Lebanon front can be stabilized, but that terrorist attacks on Israel, followed by Israeli counterattacks, and the occupation of more Arab land only complicate and envenom the conflict.

The imperative need, now more than ever, officials in this capital insist, is for the "comprehensive Middle East settlement" everybody has been talking about, and the latest outbreak of open warfare, while interrupting the peace negotiations, has made clear in their judgment that all parties must now try to find some new way to make Israel and the Arab states see the larger menace of Communist influence in the Middle East and Africa.

The controlled press here in the Saudi Arabian capital is critical of the Israeli "invasion" of Lebanon but, in private, officials are clearly less interested in who is to blame than in how to get out of the tangle. And on this point there was an interesting if vague theme in their conversations.

Namely, that maybe the only hope for compromise might rest with Saudi Arabia, which has influence with the other Arab states and with the United States, which has influence with Israel. If officials here and in Washington could begin to talk seriously about a compromise.

It was clear from these conversations, however, that officials did not understand President Carter or the Congress. The United States and Saudi Arabia, they said, have many things in common: They agreed on the strategic problem of Communist penetration of the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Africa. They agreed on the importance of keeping oil production up and oil prices in moderation.

Saudi officials here did not mention this with any sense of threat, but they control 30 per cent of the world's crude oil resources, most of it managed by Aramco and other U.S. companies. They hold over \$30 billion in U.S. Treasury bonds alone, and by moving their investments and other financial aid around, could influence the politics and dominate the money markets of the world.

The minister of petroleum and

mineral resources, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who is the spokesman for Saudi Arabia in the OPEC discussions of oil prices and production, told me that Saudi Arabia was not threatening to tie the price of oil to the value of the dollar, or to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It was true, he said, that some members of the Saudi Cabinet and most intellectual analysts in the universities here thought that Saudi Arabia should keep its production of oil to about 5 billion barrels a day—enough to moderate the country—but this would only make, he said, great problems in the world and might even lead to a world economic depression.

Saudi Arabia was involved now, he observed, in the transformation of its own society and in the transformation of world economics and politics, and also, in the transformation of its own military defense. All officials here said the same thing, particularly after the outbreak of open warfare on the Israel-Lebanon border. Saudi Arabia's riches are a temptation and its defenses are obsolete and almost contemptible, but when it asked to buy F-15 fighter planes to

replace its obsolete British fighter aircraft, Yamani observed that this tends to become a big issue between Saudi Arabia on the one hand and President Carter and Congress on the other.

Saudi officials, right or wrong, simply don't understand this. They have the odd idea that Carter can simply "order" the Israelis what to do, but even if he can't, they still don't understand why he has so much trouble selling them planes they wouldn't get in any event until the third quarter of 1981.

This is the Saudi Arabian government's argument. They feel rich but surrounded. They are surprisingly mild in their criticism of President Sadat of Egypt for trying to make peace. They are waiting clearly for a new beginning. And they say one interesting thing: that there has been a great change in the Arab world, and not merely in the mind of Sadat of Egypt, but all over the Arab world. They insist that most Arab governments have made the psychological leap to accept Israel as a part of the Middle East but that Israel itself is still relying upon force and has not yet understood that most of the Arab nations are now ready for a compromise.

On those assumptions, most people would agree that the settlement deserves support. But nothing is ever that simple in Rhodesia. The very question here is whether the assumptions are correct—whether the new government contemplated by the international community would in fact be fair, democratic or workable.

In judging the settlement, Britain and the U.S. are bedeviled by a familiar dilemma: We want two essentially contradictory things in Rhodesia. We want to see power pass to the country's 6.8 million Africans. But we do not want the 200,000 whites to lose confidence, leave pell-mell and destroy an economy that could help the whole area.

Much in the Smith agreement is designed to reassure the whites. Though they make up less than 4 per cent of Rhodesia's population, they would have 28 per cent of the seats in Parliament. That would enable the whites to block any constitutional change for at least the next 10 years. The question is whether the electoral disproportion is so great that it effectively prevents the African majority from governing.

The settlement assures the independence of the judiciary and the civil service. That sounds fine to Western ears. But Rhodesia's respected judges have long since gone, leaving on the bench some men regarded as blood-thirsty racists. Are they to administer justice in the new Zimbabwe? As for the civil service, it is almost all white now except in the bottom ranks; does its independence from political control mean it will remain predominantly white?

The army and the police are also to be "free from political interference." That is a step to keep white confidence. But some army units have been involved in brutal mistreatment of African villagers; are they to remain intact? The role of Smith himself is a large question mark. His presence in a transitional regime will doubtless increase white acceptance. But no one can be surprised if blacks, in Rhodesia and outside, show a certain skepticism. For a dozen years, Smith has lodged and twisted to avoid majority rule, and he signed the agreement only because economic sanctions and guerrilla activity were making life difficult.

Those uncertainties make it hard to predict what kind of Zimbabwe may actually emerge from the internal settlement, if it proceeds through the planned transition. One can imagine two very different scenarios. . . . During the next year, Smith could gradually fade from the scene and, as he says he desires, return to his farm. The one African signer of the internal settlement who has political weight, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, could take hold as the real executive. Elections could be held that the West regarded as fair, and a predominantly African government of Zimbabwe could begin making some significant changes.

If all that happened, then opposition to the settlement would lose its legitimacy. The Patriotic Front might well have trouble recruiting guerrillas and keeping up their motivation. And some of the front-line African states that now support the Patriotic Front might think about coming to terms with a Muzorewa government.

On the other hand, Muzorewa could turn out to be an ineffectual figurehead, with real power remaining in the hands of the white civil service. The army, under its same white officers, could go on provoking neighboring countries with raids of the kind that Smith ordered into Zambia just after signing the agreement. If that were the result, the internal settlement could hardly solve the problem of Rhodesia. The guerrilla war would intensify. If the U.S. and Britain had endorsed the settlement, we would find ourselves at odds with African countries whose friendship we urgently want, such as Nigeria. Even Kenneth Kaunda, the strongly pro-Western leader of Zambia, has said that he might turn them to the Communists for military aid.

In present circumstances, therefore, it would be folly to enlist on the side of Ian Smith's settlement. In a highly dangerous situation, all we can do is encourage the best possibilities in that settlement and keep trying to nudge the parties toward a broadly acceptable outcome.

HARRY LIPKIN, Rehovot, Israel.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

Is the Communist party prepared... to war... on terrorists who call themselves Communists too?

ROME—The kidnapping of Aldo Moro has finally convinced a resolutely incredulous public here that Italy's Red Brigades are not merely a delirious fringe, still less a bunch of misguided romantics. They are, in fact, professional revolutionaries, as they have kept telling whoever would listen.

Their plans for this country have been clearly defined in print time and again. They have said all along that they were going to "strike at the heart of the state," and shows its true face as a ferociously counter-revolutionary police state. Thereupon, he went on, the Italians would be faced with a choice between "revolution or catastrophe," thus setting in motion "the great laws for the transition to Communism."

First, Curcio wrote some years ago, the Red Brigades must develop an "unmistakable armed struggle," in which "the state progressively loses its democratic facade on an abstraction called the state, and certainly not just on the Christian Democrats who have dominated the state since the war, but also on the Communist party, for seeking and accepting a share of the Christian Democrats' 'imperialist' power."

Indeed, Berlinguer might have been almost as quintessentially symbolic a victim as Moro himself. Apart from being harder to catch, though—he rides around in a bulletproof car, whereas Moro didn't—his capture might have meant pushing the Communists too far. For all their implacable enmity towards the Italian Communist party, the Red Brigades are still determined to recapture these indispensable Communist forces for the revolution when the time comes. So far, therefore, they have been careful to avoid breaking every last tie.

The urgent question now is how the Communist party feels about that. Much of the Communist case for joining the government majority here has rested on the contribution they could make to break the spiral of terrorist violence. There is no doubting their own implacable enmity toward the Red Brigades. But they, too, have shown a marked reluctance to break every last tie. In their press, at party meetings, in the unions, at public rallies, their posture has been exemplary in this regard. In Parliament, however, they have prudently blocked passage of a dozen bills they themselves endorsed last summer, to give the police broader anti-terrorist powers. On the frightening morning when Aldo Moro was kidnapped and a shaken Premier Giulio Andreotti presented his new Cabinet to the Chamber of Deputies, Berlinguer spoke of these measures as "indispensable" and even "possible." But that possibility would depend, he added, on such intangibles as "temperament," "tenacity," "continuity" and "coherence" in the government's future performance.

Under Deadly Fire

Was Berlinguer promising, or stalling? Will he stick to the government he fought two months to get, or under the deadly fire of left-wing terrorists, is he getting cold feet? Will he try to bargain for still more power with the state very nearly on its knees? Is the Communist party prepared to commit itself unreservedly to a war without quarter on terrorists who call themselves Communists too? To the emergency police powers demanded by Republican leader Ugo LaMalfa? To mobilization of the army, called for by Socialist leader Enrico Craxi? To beefing up a reformed secret service and using it to penetrate the terrorist underground with secret police agents—the only way to stop a terrorist killing beforehand instead of chasing after the killers as the Communists have privately admit? Is this what Berlinguer has in mind when he speaks of sharing governmental responsibilities?

With the nation still deep in shock, it is too soon to know the answers. But they will go a long way, in the next few months, to prove whether a primary assumption of the Red Brigades is right or wrong. "Italy is the weak link in the chain of a Western democratic system sliding irreversibly towards collapse," the Red Brigades' Renato Curcio wrote from prison two years ago. "The times are ripe for a frontal collision with an Italian regime in its death throes," he went on. That would be "Europe's ultimate war, for Communism," he said.

On the other hand, Muzorewa could turn out to be an ineffectual figurehead, with real power remaining in the hands of the white civil service. The army, under its same white officers, could go on provoking neighboring countries with raids of the kind that Smith ordered into Zambia just after signing the agreement. If that were the result, the internal settlement could hardly solve the problem of Rhodesia. The guerrilla war would intensify. If the U.S. and Britain had endorsed the settlement, we would find ourselves at odds with African countries whose friendship we urgently want, such as Nigeria. Even Kenneth Kaunda, the strongly pro-Western leader of Zambia, has said that he might turn them to the Communists for military aid.

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In Bid to Reopen Majority-Rule Talks

U.S., U.K. Officials Meet Rhodesian Aides

By John F. Burns
PRETORIA, March 17 (UPI).—British and U.S. officials met here today with Rhodesian government representatives in an attempt to persuade Prime Minister Ian Smith to reopen negotiations for an internationally acceptable formula for majority rule.

Convicted of Anti-State Plot

13 Executed by Zaire Regime; Mobutu Bars Rights Criticism

KINSHASA, Zaire, March 17 (UPI).—Thirteen persons, including nine army officers, were shot at dawn here today. President Mobutu Sese Seko announced. He rejected in advance any criticism that he had violated human rights.

The executions were carried out a day after a court-martial sentenced 19 persons to death on charges of plotting against the security of the state. Five of the accused were sentenced in absentia.

Mr. Mobutu said in a broadcast that he had commuted the death sentence of a woman, noncommissioned officer, Klonga Simba, giving her life imprisonment.

"It is the first time in the history of our country that a Zairian mother is so seriously involved in a plot," he said.

Mr. Mobutu said that earlier he had repeatedly pardoned persons "found guilty of making attempts against the security of the state."

"Zaire can be cited as an example because of its chief's clemency," he said. "Fardons and amnesties have been granted frequently."

But the beneficiaries of these pardons never admitted their wrongs and never adopted an attitude of loyalty toward the state.

Overnight Star, M. McNamara, 48, Dies in Obscurity

NEW YORK, March 17 (Reuters).—Maggie McNamara, 48, who became a star overnight because of her role in the 1958 film "The Moon Is Blue," has died, a forgotten performer who made her living in recent years as a typist.

She played a stubborn virgin tending off William Holden's advances in the Otto Preminger film and was nominated for, but did not win, the Academy Award. She starred in "Three Coins in the Fountain" and "Prince of Players" before falling into obscurity.

Miss McNamara, reported to have been depressed, was found dead in her home on Feb. 18. Her death, announced yesterday, was listed by the New York City medical examiner as due to "acute chemical poisoning." She left a note.

James P. Roach
NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI).—James P. Roach, 70, retired news editor of The New York Times, died early yesterday morning of cancer. Mr. Roach was sports editor from 1956 until his retirement in 1972.

William R. Lovett
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 17 (AP).—William R. Lovett, 91, president and chairman of Piggly-Wiggly Corp. and one of Florida's least-known multimillionaires, died Wednesday.

Vietnam Warns Cambodia on War

BANGKOK, March 17 (AP).—Vietnam claimed yesterday that Cambodian infantry units have penetrated the frontier close to the southwestern coastal town of Ea Tien in what it called a "great escalation" of the border fight between the two Communist neighbors.

A Vietnam News Agency broadcast accused the Cambodians of "barbarous crimes" and threatened serious consequences if the troops were not withdrawn. It did not mention casualty figures.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh that Cambodia is ready to negotiate a solution to the dispute.

A former high-level CIA official who was directly involved

were underlined when Mr. Smith announced to Salisbury that he intends taking the first step toward implementation of the constitutional accord reached there earlier this month. Britain and the United States had asked that the step be deferred pending the outcome of their latest diplomatic initiative.

Council to Be Installed.
Mr. Smith said that the executive council, overall controller of the transitional administration envisaged in the Salisbury accord, would be installed next week. The council, consisting of Mr. Smith and three moderate black leaders as equal partners, will guide the transition to the fully black government.

Secret British Documents.
The reasoning behind Britain's diplomatic moves was revealed in confidential documents released in Salisbury as the Pretoria talks opened. The documents are said to be minutes of talks held in London last month by Mr. Smith and British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

The documents, made available by Mr. Smith's organization, showed Mr. Owen arguing that the parties to the Salisbury accord could resolve their difficulties by making an offer to Mr. Nkomo that would precipitate a break between him and Mr. Mugabe.

"You know that the Patriotic Front is not united," Mr. Owen was quoted as saying. He did not go into details, but analysts have long noted the personal and ideological rivalries between Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, who represent rival nationalist factions and who maintain separate guerrilla forces.

The transcript quoted Mr. Owen as saying that Britain might have accepted the Salisbury accord if a genuine effort had been made to include at least Mr. Nkomo. "I don't rule out accepting the internal talks," he said, "provided there had been an effort to include at least Nkomo."

UN Condemns Rhodesia Raid
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 17 (AP).—The Security Council unanimously adopted today a resolution strongly condemning Rhodesia's recent incursion into Zambia. The council warned in the resolution that it would consider "more effective measures" if Rhodesia continued its armed forays into Zambia.

The court acquitted 15 of the accused and sentenced the others to jail terms of between 1 and 20 years.

It was the second mass execution this year. Last January, Mr. Mobutu's troops hanged 14 persons in public at Idjia after crushing an alleged uprising.

CIA Use of Blacks vs. Blacks Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)
extremists, were being financed and directed by Communist governments.

One long-time CIA operative with direct knowledge of the spying said, however, that there was an additional goal in the case of the Black Panthers living abroad: to "neutralize" them, to try and get them in trouble with local authorities wherever they could not be determined.

In his memoirs, "Honorable Men: My Life in the CIA," some of whose details were published this week in The New York Times, William Colby, former director of the CIA, acknowledged that he was unable to learn all there was to know about the CIA's domestic spying operations.

"For all my efforts," Mr. Colby wrote, "I found it impossible to do much about anything whatever was wrong" with the domestic spying programs. "It's super-secretary and extreme compartmentalization," he added, "kept me very much on its periphery."

In his memoir, Mr. Colby does not mention the spy by blacks or the Black Panther party.

Wide Disagreement
In interviews over the last two months, former staff investigators for the Rockefeller Commission and the Senate committee were asked why their final reports did not discuss the use of black A-erics. They disagreed widely over whom had been told what—inevitably raising questions about the efficacy and competence of the Rockefeller Commission or the Senate committee.

Some former high-level officials of the CIA acknowledged that black Americans had been used in Africa and elsewhere to spy on the Black Panthers. Full details of those activities, they said, were not disclosed to the Senate committee or the Rockefeller Commission.

In the recent interviews, a few members of both panels acknowledged that they had received some information about the CIA's spying on blacks. Most staff members, however, denied that there had been such spying.

A former high-level CIA official who was directly involved

ment that is scheduled to take place Dec. 31.

The four leaders involved in the Salisbury agreement—Mr. Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and chief Jeremiah Chimpen—have said that the accord cannot be revoked. However, diplomats considered it significant that Mr. Smith and Mr. Sithole have agreed to send participants to the discussions in Pretoria.

British and U.S. officials hope to persuade the Rhodesians that new talks with the Patriotic Front are needed. The front, the nationalist alliance which controls the guerrillas, is challenging the Salisbury government. Its leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, took no part in the Salisbury accord and have pledged to disrupt it.

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A former high-level CIA official who was directly involved



TRAINING FLIGHT—At a military training base in southwest Rhodesia, black recruits show how to go over one of the obstacles on the assault course. About 2,000 black recruits have taken army's counter-insurgency course in seven months, officials reported.

West Will Reap the Woe

Golden Triangle Opium Crop Good Again

BANGKOK, March 17 (UPI).—For the third consecutive year, the opium crop is a good one. Heroin supplies for the addicts of Asia, America and Europe are assured.

The farmers of the Golden Triangle have harvested another several hundred tons of the drug, and it has begun its journey into the arms of the drug peddlers.

This year's opium harvest, allowing for waste, seizures and local consumption, will provide enough heroin to supply 15 million addicts for a full year. That is when next year's harvest will come in, an event as predictable as the death and degradation of addicts.

"The Burma-Thailand Connection" grows, processes and funnels enough heroin to supply all addicts in Asia and Europe and an increasing number in the United States.

Patrice Lumumba, the Congo leader.

A subsequent report on CIA assassination attempts filed by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence showed that Lumumba had been a repeat target of CIA assassination efforts, which may not have been known to Mr. Colby when he wrote his 1967 memorandum.

Another major CIA spying program that used black Americans was centered in North and East Africa and revolved around a small number of carefully recruited agents who were sent to Algeria, Kenya and Tanzania, among other places, to keep close watch on American black radicals.

A key to the operation, a first-hand source said, was Eldridge Cleaver's decision after he was ordered to face charges of parole violation to leave the United States in 1969 and move to Algeria. In 1970, the Black Panther party formally opened an international headquarters, headed by Cleaver in Algeria.

Visited Guerrilla Leaders
While based in Africa, Cleaver and his colleagues visited Peking, Hanoi and Pyongyang, North Korea, and met with Palestinian guerrilla leaders.

But despite years of intense spying, the source said, the agents overseas were unable to develop any information linking Cleaver and other American black radicals to a foreign government.

One American agent posed as the operator of a small hotel in North Africa that catered to black dissidents with the help of a CIA "front" subsidiary by the CIA. Another posed as a poet and journalist who mingled with American radicals.

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Golden Triangle Opium Crop Good Again

U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency administrator Peter Bensinger said last month that 13 percent of the heroin reaching the United States now comes from the Golden Triangle. That is twice the 1976 figure.

The Golden Triangle is roughly 75,000 square miles of jungles and is mostly uncontrolled by the central governments in Bangkok and Rangoon.

Gangsters, refugees, Communists, minority groups and hill tribesmen provide the law and order, and rule mainly with the gun.

The almost incomprehensible and dangerous web of rival factions has made it impossible to stamp out opium production in the largely trackless jungles of the Triangle. "Hell," said a narcotics agent in Bangkok, "we can't dent it, let alone stop it."

The beautiful red-and-white flowers of the opium plant thrive in the highlands of the Golden Triangle and the farmers whose women cultivate and harvest the crops have generations of experience at it.

Most of them have never heard of heroin, let alone the cities of New York or Amsterdam. Many drug experts pity the farmers, who have to earn a living, and it is because of this sympathy that there has been no ruthless eradication of the opium crops.

Substitute Crops
Among others, Thai King Bhumibol and the United Nations have begun small programs to teach hill tribesmen to grow substitute crops such as coffee, vegetables or flowers. In

sum, these programs aim at cutting the opium harvest by 10 percent in 10 years.

But this goal is laughable to narcotics agents, whose own suppression campaign on heroin smuggling admittedly raises only 10 percent in a good year.

There is a sinister side to the drug operation's raising its head once more, particularly in Thailand, where it has long been suspected that senior military and police officers were directly involved in the trade.

Growing Disillusion
In recent months, there has been growing disillusion among both Thai officials and the more than 30 foreign narcotics agents in Bangkok. This is despite a pledge by the new Thai Premier, Kriangsak Chomanan, to fully back the anti-narcotics battle.

Gen. Kriangsak's civilian predecessor took a personal daily interest in the narcotics problem. He was overthrown last year, after 12 months in office during which he ordered the executions without trial of at least three narcotics dealers.

"Kriangsak doesn't have the time to deal with drugs on a daily basis," a Thai narcotics officer said. "He also is interior minister and supreme commander of the armed forces."

So agents sometimes feel—rightly or wrongly—that they are not receiving the full support of the government. While agents will not name them, they suspect that some senior Thai officials are still involved in narcotics trafficking and are helping cover up and protect the businessmen who live off heroin.

Findings in Andes Village Inquiry
Claims of Extreme Longevity Overstated

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI).—For those who had hoped that residents of the village of Vilcabamba in the Andes had found the secret of extreme longevity, the news is not good.

Some of its inhabitants reportedly had lived to the age of 140 or 150. Baptismal records were cited to show that some villagers now living were born before the U.S. Civil War. This led to an influx of tourists and people seeking clues to longevity.

However, a new inquiry has indicated that no one in the village is more than 96 years old. The finding has shaken researchers who have been following up reports of very long life spans from other areas, notably the Caucasus Mountains and the Hunza region of south Central Asia. In 1973, it was reported that one man in the Caucasus had died at the age of 168.

Washington Meeting
The revised age estimate for Vilcabamba, in Ecuador, was presented in a meeting last month at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. It was sponsored by the National Institute of Aging and the Fogert International Center.

Its organizers were Dr. Alexander Leaf, a professor at Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Richard Mazess of the University of Wisconsin. Both have done research at Vilcabamba.

Dr. Mazess was trying to learn whether loss of calcium from the bones, characteristic of old age, continues unabated to great age. He has X-rayed the wrists of older people in Vilcabamba to assess bone density, but he also needed accurate ages.

To obtain these, he worked with Dr. Sylvia Forman, a specialist in quantitative anthropology at the University of California in Berkeley. They sought to verify ages from records of baptisms, marriages and deaths.

Their study showed that one man claiming to be 127 was really 92. Another, also 92, said that he was 103. A woman who gave her age as 96 proved to be 81.

They made their study after Dr. Leaf became suspicious in 1971 during visits to the three areas where great longevity has been reported—the Abkhazian region of the Caucasus in the Soviet Union, the province of Hunza in the Karakoram Mountains, now part of Pakistan, and Vilcabamba. Dr. Leaf hoped to find common denominators that might account for the reported long life spans in those regions. He identified none, except a simple, pastoral life.

In Vilcabamba, he met a man said to be 127. While he was there in 1974, he was told that he was 134.

Several factors seem to have contributed to the reports of great longevity. Chief among them was repeated use of identical names by a rather inbred population. This has made baptismal records unreliable indicators of birth dates.

The Mazess-Forman study found that such errors could largely be eliminated by asking the elderly for the names of their godparents. This identifies their true baptismal certificates. Because

cause the residents are of European extraction and are Roman Catholic, such records are quite complete.

A 1971 census of Vilcabamba identified nine centenarians in a population of 819. This, Dr. Leaf noted, represents a rate of 1,100 centenarians per 100,000 population. In the United States, the rate is three per 100,000. There also seemed to be an excess of elderly people less than 100 years old.

From Dr. Forman's statistical studies it appears that the general excess of the elderly is largely due to migrations of young people from the village and the movement of the elderly into it. "Individual longevity in Vilcabamba is little, if any, different from that found throughout the rest of the world," she said.

Dr. Forman believes that the older residents exaggerate their ages to gain added prestige. In reporting on his findings in 1973, Dr. Leaf said that generally the oldest people today were not substantially older than people 25 centuries ago. Pythagoras, in the 6th century B.C., lived to be 91. Heraclitus of Ephesus died at 96. Isocrates, an Athenian orator, at 98.

"The exceptional survival time of yesterday," Dr. Leaf wrote, "is still the exceptional survival time of today."

War Exercises In South Korea Called a Success

SEOUL, March 17 (AP).—An 11-day U.S.-South Korean joint exercise involving 107,000 troops, "Team Spirit," ended today with the coordinating commander, Gen. John Vessey, evaluating it as "very successful."

Gen. Vessey said: "I might say we've certainly learned that we can do what we set out to do—that is, reinforce the forces in Korea rapidly from the United States and other U.S. bases in the Western Pacific."

Gen. Vessey, the top U.S. commander in Korea, said that he was "confident that combined defensive capabilities of the Republic of Korea and the United States will defeat any aggression" in Korea.

North Korea and its major Communist allies assailed the exercise as provocative and something that has heightened tension on the Korean peninsula.

School to Visit Japan
TOKYO, March 17 (UPI).—West German President Walter Scheel will arrive on April 16 for a six-day visit, the government announced today.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Jeanine Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
GENERAL MANAGER SAUDI ARABIA		Rapidly expanding private construction and manufacturing company.	Qayyarah, Saudi Arabia	35-45; Arab nat.; fluent Arab and Eng.; min. 10 yrs. building and const. ind.; w. last 3 yrs. in mngt.	Ref. GW/3936/INT, Utrecht, Or and Partners Ltd., Baylis House, Stoke Pages Lane, Slough SL1 3PF.	I.H.T. 9-3-78
PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT	Around \$20,000	Major int'l insurance group.	London	Demonstr. success track record in int'l invest. mngt.; fam. with int'l markets and procedures.	H. ten Carlton, Ingham/AIC, 197 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RN.	I.H.T. 9-3-78
GENERAL MANAGER/ C.I.O.	Competitive, company paid benefits	Consulting engineering firm (Marine, Oil and Gas facilities).	Midtown New York	B.S.C.E. or B.S.M.E. degree; oil exp. Marine facilities and Oil and Gas install; general mngt. exp.	T.J. Stepien Associates, Dept. TMA, 633 Third Avenue, Suite 2010, New York, N.Y. 10017.	I.H.T. 9-3-78
MARKETING MANAGEMENT U.S.A.	Generous	Major British int'l group.	Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.	Fair for cons. goods mktg. and distrib.; 32-36; exp. marketing executive.	F.N. Scobie, Cornwall Daborn, Garratt Ltd., 333-337 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.	I.H.T. 9-3-78
ADVERTISING MANAGER	HK\$150,000	Far-Eastern Economic Review.	Hong Kong	Proven Advertisement sales record; fluent English; int'l marketing exp.	The General Sales Manager, Far-Eastern Economic Review, G.P.O. Box 47, Hong Kong.	Economist 11-3-78
HOTEL COMPANY GENERAL MANAGER	\$25-30,000 + tax free	Well established expanding highly successful hotel co.	Gulf	Hotellers; 35-45; min. 8 yrs. success. hotel mgt. exp. with min. 2 yrs. running 1st-class or luxury hotel.	HGM 3838/E, Managing Director, C.I.A., 35 New Broad St., London EC2M 1BN. Tel.: 01-588.3588, Tx.: 887374.	Economist 11-3-78
DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL SERVICES	US\$30-35,000 net of tax + benefits	Food and Agriculture Organization.	Rome	Univ. degree financial field + MBA; 15 yrs. exp. fin. mngt.; English + French or Spanish.	Ref. AFFD/INT, Chief, Central Recruitment, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.	I.H.T. 11-3-78
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PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER	Motivating	One billion dollar int'l construction & business firm.	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Min. 5 yrs. exp. similar position; Amer. or Eng. citizen.	Ref. 10183/I.H.T., J.P. Lasseour, Sama Selection, 16-18 Rue Barbès, 92121 Montrouge, France.	I.H.T. 14-3-78
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INDUSTRIAL SECURITY	To \$23,000	Multinational Fortune 100 corp.	Latin American operations	Bil. Spa./Eng.; 5-10 yrs. relevant exp. some at managerial or supervisory level.	Box E-661, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 14-3-78
GENERAL MANAGER MALAYSIA	Attractive + car + benefits	Major German corporation.	Kuala Lumpur	Profess. exp. banking or export, mgt.; + overseas prof. Asia, Germ./Engl.	Kienbaum Unternehmensberatung, Ref. 386/1532, Postfach 1509, 5270 Gomerbach 1, Germany.	Frank. Allg. Zeitung 11-3-78

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THEATER IN LONDON

Kilted 'Twelfth Night' Reaches Halfway House

By John Walker

LONDON, March 17 (IHT).—Nancy Meckler, in her production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" at the Young Vic, seems to have been unduly influenced by the play's secondary title—*"Or What You Will"*—and never did that sound more like the despairing lament of a writer used to seeing his work botched in performance.

What Miss Meckler wishes is that Ilyria should resemble the highlands of Scotland, grim and barbaric. There is no gain from this willfulness. I found the constant flash of kilted actors

while knees, which had been hidden from the sun for many years, visually distracting.

I thought, at first, that it was Miss Meckler's ingenious way of making Viola's transformation into a youth more realistic—what better male disguise for a woman than a kilt? But Viola and her brother Sebastian are dressed more in the style of Little Lord Fauntleroy.

They together with a minding Sir Andrew Ague-Cheek—well played in the usual camp manner by Martin Connor—Amanda Boxer's cool and witty Olivia and Neil Johnston's genial Malvolio seem to have strayed from some other, more conventional production.

For Sir Toby Belch is an caustic gander, straight from the slums of Glasgow, and there is no erotic spark between him and Maria given a ludicrous performance by Rosalind Bond.

Festa, too, one of Shakespeare's most sophisticated clowns, goes in for the crudest slapstick and is often accompanied by a couple of grinning idiot-servants. What are these people doing in Olivia's retinue? And why should she object to Sir Toby Belch's behavior when she has survived herself by uncouth buffoons?

Speculation is pointless. If Miss Meckler, a talented director, knows the answers, she is keeping them to herself. The result is uncomfortable to watch. At times, she organizes her actors marvelously, to excellent comic effect, at others, everyone blunders. But little seems to have been fully thought through.

The performances that work best are those closer to the usual treatment of the play. Marty Cruikshank's Viola is a good performance, full of pertness and vitality, and Neil Johnston's Caliban's Malvolio is also expertly done.

But it is a play performed so frequently that it needs to be done well or not at all. And Miss Meckler, trying to take the low road and the high road at the same time, merely provides a halfway house.

At the Greenwich Theatre, Molière's "Don Juan" translated and directed by David Thompson, is also a disappointment. That is partly our fault and Molière's. For Don Juan, in an irreverent and permissive time, is no longer the hero he was. And thus the playwright's offensively ambiguous treatment of him no longer excites.

But it is also the fault of Thompson's translation, which often jars. Such lines as "and money—the new wonder drug" summon up the wrong associations.

Frank Barrie's Don Juan is a withdrawn and icy figure most of the time so that the center of the stage is occupied by Peter O'Farrell's Sganarelle. And his is a lightweight performance that does not stand such exposure.

At the King's Head Theatre Club, Mel Smith and Bob Goody's "Are You Bored the One About Joey Baker?" is an extended



Amanda Boxer, Marty Cruikshank in "Twelfth Night."

cabaret sketch rather than a play. The form may be deliberate because the action deals with the mixed-up mind of a nightclub comedian, mad and alcoholic. But it lacks any gratifying shape.

Nor does the play touch any deep emotion or much reality. Joey Baker is mad at the beginning and madder at the end, reliving his brief triumphs and his swift fall. But he is never more than a vehicle for a series of surreal, comic encounters.

Goody and Smith are a classically contrasting duo—one tall, thin, lugubrious and ingratiating; the other small, bulky, episcopic and threatening. And although they repeat some of their best jokes—particularly a routine with real drink and imaginary glasses—rather too often, they work up a frenetic comic momentum.

Goody as Joey Baker trying to make love to a girl in a cinema while Smith provides her dialogue and the film's sound-track—it is "Love Story"—is blarneying, amusing. And some of the contractions between Goody's confused comedian and Smith's aggressive backslapping manager also achieve a comically distorted reality.

In the relaxed atmosphere of this pub theater, the show is an entertaining one. But I'm growing a little tired of performers using show business as a metaphor for the human condition. Show business has no business giving itself such airs.

A Guide To Festivals In Europe

PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—The following is a continuation of a listing of highlights of European music and arts festivals that has appeared in the editions of March 4-5 and 11-12. A further listing will appear in the IHT editions of March 25-26.

Strasbourg (June 2-18): Schubert figures prominently in the programs of the 40th festival, opening with the Mass in E-flat by the East Berlin Radio Orchestra and Chorus; in concert by the trio Pascal Rogé-Pierre Amoyal-Frédéric Lodon and the Melos Quartet, and in a recital by Jeany Norman. Otherwise, the Berliner, under Heinz Roegner, also do Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus." Britten's "War Requiem" will be given by the Strasbourg Philharmonic and the opera chorus under Alain Lombard. The Spanish National Orchestra closes the festival under Rafael Pribebeck de Burgos, and violinist Isaac Stern, pianist Victoria Postnikova and Les Perles du Monde of Strasbourg will be on hand. (24 Rue de la Messange, 67081 Strasbourg.)

Flanders (April 12-Oct. 14): Events in historic sites in several cities of Flemish Belgium run from spring to fall and include many visiting ensembles and productions along with local products. The Deutsche Oper am Rhein brings two Rossini productions by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, the English Music Theater Company offers Britten's "Prophetic Song," and a double bill combines Stravinsky's "Soldier's Tale" and Walton's "Façade." The Ballet of the 20th Century and the Lar Lubovitch Dance Company are the main dance groups. Visiting musical ensembles include the Chicago Symphony, the Vienna Philharmonic, the London Symphony, the Prague Symphony, the Christ Church Cathedral Choir of Oxford, the Fires of London, Swingle II and many others. (Flanders Festival, 3000 Oostpoort, 2000 Brussels.)

Bordeaux (May 5-21): Vivaldi's oratorio "Juditha Triumphans" will be staged at the Grand Théâtre by Dominique Delonche and conducted by Bernard Thomas. Rossini's "King David" and Berlioz's "Béatrice et Juliette" will have concert performances. The English Chamber

Isaac Stern
... Strasbourg and Athens.

Orchestra, the Moscow Quartet, the duo Pierre Amoyal and Mario-Joao Pires, and pianist Lili Kraus will be here; dance will be represented by Murray Louis, the Cullberg Ballet of Stockholm and a Bali troupe with a gamelan orchestra, and mime by the company of Marcel Marceau and Fiala. Still life from Brueghel to Soutine is the subject of an exhibition at the Galerie des Beaux-Arts. (Festival de Bordeaux, 262 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte, 75008 Paris; from April 18, Grand Théâtre, Place de la Comédie, 33000 Bordeaux.)

Florence (May 10-July 1): Mainly for opera, which this year includes Verdi's "I Vespri Siciliani" conducted by Riccardo Muti and Britten's "Midsummer Night's Dream" conducted by Bruno Bartoletti, and the English Music Theater Company with Purcell's "Paul Bunyan." The dance program includes the Maggio Musicale's own ballet and the Alvin Nikolais troupe. The Leningrad Philharmonic is included in the concert program, and recitals are planned by Montserrat Caballé, Gidon Kremer, Maurizio Pollini and the Kontarsky piano duo. (Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Teatro Comunale, 515 Via Solferino, 50123 Florence, Italy.)

Prague (May 12-June 4): The 50th anniversary of the death of Len Jaček is marked by the performance of most of his operas, a dance program and in concert. Another operatic rarity is "Tamerlane" by Mytilovet, an 18th-century Bohemian composer of Italian opera. The Leningrad Philharmonic, the Lyons Symphony and the Hungarian State Symphony are among visiting or-

Sviatoslav Richter
... Munich.

chestras, and as usual soloists will be here from both East and West Europe. (Prague Spring, Dum uelcu, Alesovo Nahred 12, Prague 1.)

Bath (May 26-June 4): The musical program ranges from baroque to modern with a few steps on the way. The Estro Armonico Ensemble celebrates Vivaldi's 300th birthday, the Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra does Bach and Mozart, the Rye Spring Opera has a double bill of Pergolesi and Mozart, Musica Reservata offers Dufay and Josquin des Prés, the Lindsay Quartet ranges from Haydn to Tippett, and the Richard Hickox Orchestra and St. Margaret's Singers perform Haydn and Schubert masses, to touch on a few highlights. (Bath Festival Office, Linkey House, 1 Pierrepont Place, Bath BA1 1JY England.)

Lyons (June 8-July 8): Verdi's "Aida" and Rossini's "Le Comte Ory" are the spectacles in the outdoor Roman theater. Most of the other events are in the Auditorium Maurice Ravel in the city's new business center, including a performance of Verdi's Requiem, with 400 musicians, under Zdenek Macal, the Lyons and Nouvion Monde ballet troupes, a recital by Christa Ludwig, and concerts of symphonic jazz. (Festival de Lyons, Secrétariat Général, 8601 de Ville, 69268 Lyons.)

Granada (June 19-July 2): The Moscow Philharmonic, the English Chamber Orchestra, the Ballet of the 20th Century, Mikhail Rostropovich and a homage to Schubert are included in this year's program of music and dance in the palace of Charles V, and the gardens of the Generalife. (International Festival of

Teresa Berganza
... Aix-en-Provence.

Music and Dance, Teatro Real, Plaza de Isabel II s.n., Madrid 12.)

Ljubljana (June 20-Aug. 30): Opera includes the 6th Yugoslav Opera Biennale, by companies from all over the country, a visit by the Moscow Chamber Opera with Shostakovich's "The Nose" and other works, Danish opera and films. There is also a full schedule of concerts, recitals, ballet and folklore. (Festival Ljubljana, Trg Francoske Revolucije 1-2, 61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.)

Monte Carlo (July 16-Sept. 19): Concerts in the courtyard of the Palais Princier will be conducted by Rafael Kubelick, Lovro von Matačić, Yuri Ahronovich, John Pritchard and Georges Prêtre, all with leading soloists. In the Salle Garnier, programs include the Hungarian State Opera Ballet, the Joseph Rustia Ballet Theater, an opera evening with Montserrat Caballé, a piano recital by Alexis Weissenberg, and concerts by the Solisti Veneti. (Festival International des Arts, 2A Blvd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo.)

Munich (July 9-Aug. 31): This year's novelties are the world premiere of Albert Reimann's "Leur" and a new production of Wagner's "Lohengrin," backed by the usual generous servings of Mozart, Wagner and Richard Strauss from the repertory of the Bavarian State Opera. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Sviatoslav Richter collaborate in a Lieder-matinee, and other song recitals will be given by Hermann Frey and Brigitte Fassbender. (Munich Opera Festival, Bavarian State Opera, Briefbach, 8 Munich.)

—DAVID STEVENS.

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THE ART MARKET: Baroque Catches the Public's Eye

By Soren Melikian
PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—After years of admiring abstract design and pure form, taste is turning toward luscious ornate art. Gone is the praise for geometricism and abstraction, stark-naked materials and austere colors. Now, the more colorful and baroque, the better.

At auction this trend is drastically changing the price scale for furniture and objects d'art. Monday at a sale conducted at

Drouot Rive Gauche by auctioneer Daniel Delaport, assisted by experts André Paditti for 19th and 20th-century painting, Marc Revillon d'Apreval for 18th and 19th-century furniture and objects d'art, and Félix Marchais for some art nouveau pieces, some striking contrasts could be observed.

Neoclassical pieces were definitely cheap while neo-rococo and delicious art nouveau items were going through the roof.

An interesting piece was overlooked because of its neo-Roman inspiration. This was a tall oval clock made of pewter with a long sinuous spout. On the underside, a date, 1848, had been engraved. This is quite rare on pewter, which is not easily datable. At 840 francs, the piece was a giveaway.

Overelaborate
Not so a tall vase, also made of pewter, with half-naked draped women perched on the shoulder in unlikely postures. The piece, signed by Madressa, a conventional sculptor of the late 19th century, went up to 2,130 francs. Only four years ago, the two pieces would probably have read the other way around.

But this was nothing compared with the extravagant prices commanded by Napoleon III furniture of the over-elaborate kind. A fussy rosewood *armoire à glace*, or wardrobe with a mirror fitted into its single door, brought a whopping 13,700 francs. A matching *bonheur-du-jour* with contorted legs and an elaborate cabinet perched on the table, further "enhanced" by Sévres porcelain plaques in the veneer, went up to 13,092 francs.

Significantly, when a sober mahogany bookcase of the same period was offered, it aroused no interest. The neo-Louis XVI fluted plasters separating the three doors of the low, well-proportioned piece are not well-attended to the present mood. It fetched 2,204 francs, which is about as little as one can hope to pay for a homey piece of furniture 150 centimeters high, 180 centimeters long of just over a hundred years ago.

Similar contrasts could be noted the following day at another Drouot sale, a *vente judiciaire* held on legal grounds in which every item is sold. There are no reserve prices but no guarantees concerning period, condi-

tion, etc., since these might allow buyers to return pieces should they later discover a discrepancy with the auctioneer's description. Such conditions discourage amateurs, leaving the floor to professionals or Drouot habitués who know what they buy. At such sales, prices, unaffected by the whims of inexperienced private buyers, reflect current market trends.

This makes the figure of 3,100 francs paid for a tiny Napoleon III cabinet all the more significant. Its limited attraction was chiefly some oval glass plaques painted with flowers and plants on the underside—*fonds sous verre*—set into the black painted walls.

Paintings
But when it came to the sober Restoration period or the Louis XVI style, prices were low. A pair of charming ornate candlesticks made about 1830 went for 870 francs. Later, a fine Louis XVI mahogany commode was bought by a Paris dealer for only 11,980 francs. It is the kind of piece that would have been priced at between 60,000 and 80,000 francs in expensive gal-

eries six or seven years ago. Remarkably enough, the trend seems to apply to every category. The paintings sold Monday by Daniel Delaport reflected much the same distaste for the austere and the same enthusiasm for the picturesque. A quiet sunset river landscape in the Barbizon manner by Jacques-Henry Delpy (1877-1957), with golden clouds reflected in the dark waters, sold for only 2,000 francs. A fine still life by Antoine Vollon (1833-1900), a contemporary of Courbet and a good painter in a realistic manner, made 7,395 francs.

But when it came to a huge affair painted in 1876 by academic painter Henry Picou (1824-1895), the room throbbed with excitement. The picture illustrated a scene of dress played in an "Indian temple," human figures seated on the marble checkered floor serving as pawns.

The artist probably derived his model from contemporary wood blocks of Indian architecture and costumes. It is poorly painted, cheap-looking and ludicrous—a fitting piece for the official Salon of 1876, for which Picou painted it. It rose to 132,570 francs, a fantastic price which disappoint-



Seascape by Emilio Boggio which sold for 221,670 francs.

ed the auctioneer and expert, who had been hoping to get even more.

Only one work done in a style corresponding to the tastes of five years ago, when Impressionism and austere abstraction were the order of the day, sold well. It was an Impressionist landscape by Emilio Boggio (1857-1920), owing much to Manet's compositions. Boggio, born of Italian parents in Venezuela, came to France in 1882, went back to Caracas at the age of 13 and finally came back to France in 1878, when he settled for good and received French citizenship. He died at Auvers, a shrine of French Impressionism. Nevertheless, he is considered a national glory in Venezuela and it is to

this that he owes a brilliant commercial career while the rest of Impressionism is plunging. At 221,670 francs, Boggio's seascape was this week's success story at Drouot.

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EUROPEAN GALLERIES: Comparing Blake and Rowlandson

London

William Blake, 1757-1827, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London S.W.1, to May 21.

Thomas Rowlandson, 1756-1827, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1 to May 21.

Two contrasting but complementary aspects of British genius are explored to the full in these important loan shows. The Tate Gallery, co-operating with the William Blake Trust, has gathered more than 300 drawings, paintings, prints and book pages from British, American and Australian public and private collections. The Royal Academy exhibition comprises 120 Rowlandson drawings from the Paul Mellon Collection, Yale Center for British Art.

Blake is perhaps the foremost visionary in English painting and poetry. The sort of mind which could unself-consciously talk with a monk of Chariemagne's time, visualize hatred as a glowing fruit on a poisoned tree, "see a World in a Grain of Sand and a Heaven in a Wild Flower" clearly had no problems in portraying in print and paint the beasts of the apocalypse, the ghost of a flea, even the morning stars singing together. It is only with an exhibition of this size and quality that one can properly appreciate the breadth of Blake's vision and his power of expressing the interior man.

From Rowlandson, on the other hand, one gains a detailed knowledge of the English character as expressed in its exterior appearance. Over the last two centuries the costumes have of course changed, but the attitudes and physical features have changed not at all since Rowlandson's piercing analytical eye was cast upon them. His "Study of a Shouting Man" (1780) is last Saturday's football hooligan to the life while the "Three Men Talking" (1815) may still be seen outside any English pub at closing time.

Spring Exhibition, Gerald M. Norman Gallery, 8 Duke Street, St. James's, London S.W.1, to March 31.

Included in this show of 100 watercolours and drawings of the 18th and 19th centuries are a good selection of past and ink landscapes by Turner, a group of drawings by the eccentric English diplomat Sir John Crampton, who was fired while serving in Washington in 1856 for attempting to recruit Americans into the British Army, a major Edward Lear, and a handsome seascape by Thomas Chatterton.

Lucas Samaras, the Mayor Gallery, 22A Cork Street, London W.1, to April 1.

New York artist Samaras makes boxes and transformations—for example a chair transformed with cotton, paint and woodshavings into a sinister and surreal presence. The boxes are the most successful of his creations since they exploit to the maximum the decorative quality of his materials. His methods of work, however, leave open a huge range of possible developments. One will feel more competent to judge when one has seen more of his output than this first one-man in England allows.

Plazzotta, Wildenstein's, 147 New Bond Street, London W.1, to April 7.

Plazzotta is the best living sculptor in the classical figurative tradition. His work of which this is the first major retrospective in London, especially covers three fields—human form, particularly female; animal form, most particularly the famous steppichaser "Red Rum"; and the dance, of which he is without doubt the most sensitive portrayeur.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Constantine, Paris 7, to April 2.

This is an exhibition of some 30 drawings by an artist whose creative work in the field of animated cartoons has earned him a reputation that is something of a cult. The Canadian Cultural Center is not only showing McLaren's drawings but also five programs of his films and a selection of works by pioneers in the field of animation (Emile Cohl, Oscar Fischinger, Alexander Alexeeff and Clare Parker) who had an influence on him. The drawings give an interesting insight into McLaren's difficult personality. There is a self-portrait which first appears to represent a very moon-faced person—until one realizes that it is a double profile, face to face. This is consonant with McLaren's mildly schizoid talent and humor. Both of these are reflected in a graphic which, among other things, shows the wilful metamorphosis of a figure 4 and a figure 2. What is really remarkable here, and a measure of the work's relevance, is that we smile. This is so because we are instinctively aware that all symbols in McLaren's world refer back to humanity, and when symbols begin to behave, they are showing a human trait. The changing figures are not a formal exercise: Their metamorphosis is an act of communication in which a mere numeral becomes a puppet image of a human type.

While McLaren has an acute sense of the formal, he also has a sense of movement which introduces the human quality of contradiction. Instead of formalizing the human he has found a way to humanize the simple forms. He is naturally interested in patterns, but he is always aware of the drive and emotions that infect them.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Norman McLaren, Centre Culturel Canadien, 5 Rue de

Rembrandt and His Contemporaries, Institut Néerlandais,

121 Rue de Lille, Paris 7, to April 30.

This magnificent display of some 130 drawings by Dutch artists of the 17th century represents a small part of the collection donated to the Institut Néerlandais by the late Pils Lugt. The exhibition was in New York until a month ago at the Pierpont Morgan Library. It reveals a specific quality of drawing as an intimate image. There is often a deeper sincerity in drawings than in paintings, and this constitutes their charm. With Rembrandt, of course, the case is different, since he was very quickly above conventions. But artists with lesser claims to greatness come into their own as soon as they set aside the brush for the pencil. This includes, for instance, Van Wijk, for instance.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Jean-Pierre Velly, Don Chisciotte, 21 Via A. Brunetti, through March.

Velly, a French printmaker who lives in Italy, has colored his recent etchings with watercolor, a technique which does not always enhance the sober elegance of the acid-bitten line. Here, however, it succeeds, especially in small seascapes, splashy vortexes

Donation Pierre Lévy, Orangerie des Tuileries, Paris 1, to April 16.

This is the last exhibition to be shown at the Orangerie before it closes for 18 months and then becomes the home of the Walter-Guillaume collection. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lévy have given their own

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(Continued on Page 10.)

Dollar Hits Record Low Of 230 to Yen in Tokyo

LONDON, March 17 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fell 2 yen to a record low of about 230 yen in Tokyo today and later continued to move lower in Europe.

Initially, the strength of the yen pulled other currencies up with it against the dollar in European trading. However, as the day wore on, European central bank support for the dollar and short-covering purchases by Commercial banks helped the U.S. currency to finish the day with gains against most European currencies.

In Tokyo, the dollar moved into record low territory despite estimated support purchases of \$200 million. Later in Europe, the dollar dipped as low as 230.50 yen before recovering at the end of the day to 230.50.

Although the Bank of Japan cut its discount rate 0.75 points to 4.5 per cent on Wednesday and imposed restrictions on short-term and medium-term purchases of yen instruments by non-residents, the Japanese central bank also had to make substantial purchases of dollars on other days to reduce the upward pressure.

Altogether, the central bank's purchases during the week were estimated at more than \$800 million. Despite this, the dollar fell against the yen by about 2.3 per cent over the week.

One reason for the upward pressure on the yen was the announcement yesterday that Japan's current account surplus had reached a record \$1.8 billion in February compared with a \$683-million surplus a year earlier.

In European trading today most of the activity occurred in the morning when the dollar declined from yesterday's late levels. However, by the end of the day, it was higher against the major currencies apart from the French franc.

A late rate against the mark was 2.0450, up from 2.0245. Though the Bundesbank refrained from intervening at the Frankfurt afternoon foreign exchange

fixing of 2.0345, it was said to have absorbed some dollars at other times.

However, the dollar eased against the French franc to 4.5770 from 4.5945 ahead of Sunday's final round of voting in the French general elections. A dealer said that market participants were anticipating a return to power of the present Gaullist-Republican coalition, albeit with a smaller majority.

If so, perhaps some of the money moved out of France in anticipation of a Socialist-Communist victory might return and thereby push up the franc, the dealer argued.

Sterling fell to \$1.9075 from \$1.9150. While the dollar gained against the Swiss franc, it eased slightly against the lira to \$55.38 from \$55.50.

Japan Banks To Aid Brazil Steel Project

By Richard C. Hanson

TOKYO, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Japanese banks will lend \$613 million to a Brazilian steel concern to salvage the controversial Tubarao Steel project in that country, banking sources said today.

The three partners in the project—Japan's Kawasaki Steel, Finisider of Italy and Siderbrás of Brazil—agreed this week in Brazil to start construction on the first phase of the project, with completion now scheduled for August, 1982, two years behind the original target, Kawasaki Steel said.

Under a revised agreement, Kawasaki Steel and Finisider will each receive 300,000 tons of semi-finished steel from the plant rather than the originally planned 600,000 tons.

The project will produce 3 million tons a year.

The project was threatened last September when Siderbrás officials proposed major changes in the original contract and requested additional Japanese financing for a share which Brazil had committed itself to provide.

The additional loan, still far from actual realization, will be guaranteed by Japan's Development Bank. "It will be for the good of Japanese-Brazilian relations," one source said.

A commercial banker said the syndication of the loan "is still far away" and that the project itself has many drawbacks as world demand for steel is not expected to pick up for many years and global overcapacity in the steel industry has become a critical problem.

Failure of the project, first proposed by Brazil in 1975 as a major part of its industrialization program, could have jeopardized healthy Japan-Brazil economic ties.

The Japanese government has pledged large amounts of aid to Brazil and is believed to have pressured Kawasaki Steel, which represents 14 Japanese partners, into continuing the project.

The Italian and Japanese partners apparently rejected a request from Siderbrás to alter other terms of the contract, such as increasing the capital participation from Kawasaki Steel and Finisider.

Siderbrás asked the two last year to take on 33.3 per cent of the capitalization, but they finally agreed to maintain the original 24 per cent shares, with Siderbrás still holding the 51-per-cent majority interest.

The venture, called Campesina Siderúrgica Tubarao is to be capitalized at \$530 million, and the increased share would have meant an additional \$51-million investment from Kawasaki Steel and its partners.

U.S. Factory Rate Rises Slightly to 82%

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Factories operated at 82 per cent of capacity in February, up slightly from January, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

The Fed said the factory operating rate was up from 81.8 in January.

The capacity utilization rate was 83 per cent in December and 82.9 per cent in each of the four months before December.



'Energy Program's Tough, but Congress Is a Whiz at Spelling PERQUISITES.'

While Awaiting Decision by CFTC

Amex Commodity Mart to Trade Financial Futures

By Colleen Sullivan

WASHINGTON, March 17 (WFP).—The new Amex Commodity Exchange, an affiliate of the American Stock Exchange, plans to proceed with plans to trade financial futures contracts while it awaits a decision on whether commodity options may be traded on domestic exchanges.

During hearings on the reauthorization of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission last week, both the General Accounting Office and investigators for the House Appropriations Committee recommended that all commodity options trading—foreign and domestic—be banned until the CFTC proves that it is capable of regulating another market sector. A reauthorization bill proposed by Sen. Walter Huddleston D-Ky., also provides for a ban, but just on London options sales.

"I think we always have anticipated delays in the start-up of the program," said a senior Amex Commodity Exchange official in New York, and that is one of the

reasons for filing our first contract application for GNMA futures rather than commodity options.

GNMA futures contracts are based on pass-through certificates issued by the government National Mortgage Association. Other financial futures now traded on the Chicago Board of Trade and Chicago Mercantile Exchange

are Treasury bonds, Treasury bills and commercial paper.

The ACS official said the new exchange, which was created partly to take advantage of the potential for commodity options trading, would attempt "to bring in additional financial futures... even in the face of continued delays" on options.

He added, however, that it is

unlikely that ACS will proceed with its plans to start spot or physical markets in gold and silver bullion next month. Those contract designations were to be requested solely as a basis for options contracts on the metals.

In noting that the CFTC is proceeding with its requests for supplemental funds for both fiscal 1978 and 1979 to operate a domestic options program, the House appropriations report commented, "at this point, it appears that the agency and the Congress should take a long, hard, second look at the whole program."

The study added that the CFTC should heed the advice of the committee concerning new agencies, "... those which have expanded prudently have been much more successful in the long run than those that have been too impetuous."

Japan Will Limit Apparel, Textile Exports to U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (AP-DJ).—The United States and Japan have reached a "satisfactory agreement" limiting Japan's textile and apparel exports to the U.S. market in 1978, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said today.

In Washington, U.S. officials said details of the one-year bilateral agreement, negotiated at recent meetings in Hawaii, will be announced later. But they said, in general, the accord calls for Japan to limit exports to the U.S. during 1978 to about 1 billion square yards exported during 1977.

Mrs. Kreps commented on the U.S.-Japan bilateral agreement in a speech before the American Textile Manufacturers Institute. She told the group that "if we are going to import more, we are going to have to export more—more textiles as well as other goods."

Mrs. Kreps added that the United States has "gone the extra mile" in international trade talks in Geneva with the domestic textile industry to ensure that "tariff reduction won't be made—or will be minimal—on a wide range of sensitive items."

Italian Prices Up 1%

ROME, March 17 (Reuters).—Italy's consumer prices rose 1 per cent in February after an equivalent 1-per-cent rise in January, the Statistics Institute said. Prices were up 13.1 per cent from a year earlier.

Stock Prices Rise Broadly In Active Big Board Trade

NEW YORK, March 17 (REUTERS).—New York Stock Exchange prices rose broadly in the heaviest trading session of the year.

Analysts attributed the advance to bargain hunting. They said the uncertain outlook for the dollar and inflation remain major sources of investor concern.

Among favorable factors cited by analysts today was a government report of a 4.5 per cent rise in February's personal income. Yesterday, the federal reserve's report of 9 rise in industrial production was encouraging in view of the bad weather.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which floundered a bit at various times throughout the day and was up 5.30 at 3 p.m., closed up 5.89 to 768.71.

The breadth figures revealed that the broader market had once again outperformed the Dow Jones industrials, as some 681 issues advanced against about 431 decliners.

Volume totaled 26.47 million shares, up from 25.4 million yesterday.

Also viewed as constructive was a statement by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger that President Carter will have to consider alternative choices if Congress does not move on the energy bill within six to eight weeks.

The star performer was International

EEC Aide Says Japan Trade Gap Outlook Gloomy

TOKYO, March 17 (Reuters).—Three days of talks with the Japanese government on its trade surplus with the European Economic Community produced no substantive, positive results, EEC Director General for External Affairs Sir Roy Denman said today.

EEC Commission vice-president Wilhelm Haferkamp arrives tomorrow to continue the talks at ministerial level early next week, Sir Roy added.

He said it was possible there could be a breakthrough then "but at present we must conclude the outlook is gloomy."

Sir Roy said there has so far been no commitment by the Japanese government or by Japanese airlines to buy the European Airbus to buy the European Airbus, or any other European aircraft.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said earlier this week Japan was ready to cut import tariffs on 12 items including ham and bacon, as one contribution.

But Japanese government sources said the country has resisted some of the EEC demands because it fears more imports, such as agricultural products, could damage domestic industries.

U.K. Price Index Up .6% in Month And 9.5% in Year

LONDON, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Britain's retail price index rose 0.6 per cent for the second consecutive month in February as the year-to-year inflation rate dropped to its lowest level since September, 1973.

The retail price index for mid-February was 190.6, up from the unadjusted January index of 189.5 and up 9.5 per cent from February, 1977.

Britain returned to single figure inflation in January, when the increase in prices from a year earlier was 9.5 per cent.

Prices Secretary Roy Hattersley was already said British inflation could fall to about 7 per cent "if we keep up our efforts."

The February rise was mainly due to higher costs for motor oil, clothes, beverages and some foods. However, partially offsetting these increases was a reduction in mortgage payments.

The retail price index is based on January, 1974 equals 100.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, March 18th, 1978.

U.S. Money Supply Cut Seen Easing Inflation

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Almost unnoticed, the U.S. Federal Reserve system since last October has slammed the brakes on the growth of the nation's money supply. If the current slow growth continues, many analysts expect an easing of inflationary pressures, which may also provide some help for the ailing dollar.

But they also expect a further drop in economic growth and perhaps a recession before the end of the year.

Some economists think the slowdown has been, at least partly, accidental and will be short-lived. Others stress, however, that a climbing inflation rate and the continuing troubles of the dollar, together with a declining domestic unemployment rate, have strengthened the chance that the Fed will continue to pursue a restrictive policy.

When William Miller, the new Fed chairman, appeared before the House Banking Committee earlier this month, he said, "I hope we have the courage to make inflation our highest priority for domestic economic policy."

Whatever the future, the recent past is clear. In the second and third quarters of 1977, the narrowly defined money supply, M-1—currency and bank-checking accounts—grew at an annual rate of close to 9 per cent, well above the Fed's own maximum target rate of 6 1/2 per cent.

Growth Near Zero

Since early October, however, M-1 has grown at an annual rate of only 4 per cent. Since the first of the year, moreover, the growth rate has been close to zero, despite a \$1-billion gain in the latest week.

"If that sort of thing continues much longer, a lot of us are going to be revising our economic forecasts downward," says Beryl Sprinkel, executive vice-president of Chicago's Harris Trust & Savings Bank. Adds Lacy Hunt, senior vice-president of Philadelphia's Fidelity Bank, "If the weakness isn't reversed, we will get a slowdown in both the economy and inflation in the next six to nine months."

The threat of an economic slowdown seems particularly realistic to many observers because the annual growth rate of inflation-adjusted gross national product already has been weakening. Last year it fell to a flat 4 per cent in the fourth from a 7.5-per-cent rate in the first quarter. In the current quarter, it is generally estimated to have slumped further, partly because of the severe winter and the coal strike, to a range of 1 to 3 per cent.

In view of these problems, even the Fed's Open Market Committee, a group of academic and business economists that usually criticizes the Fed for permitting too-rapid monetary expansion, is changing its tune. Meeting in New York last week, the group noted that, even with the fourth-quarter slowdown, the money supply grew 7.4 per cent in 1977.

"Suddenly Confronting Inflation"

"We cannot expect to avoid recession in 1978 if monetary policy shifts suddenly to combating inflation," the committee said. So the economists, under the leadership of Karl Brunner of the University of Rochester and Allan Meltzer of Carnegie-Mellon University, called on the Fed to raise the monetary growth rate to 6 per cent this year.

However, the Fed has difficulty achieving its monetary targets because it does not directly control the money supply. What it does control is the reserves that its member banks are required to keep on deposit at the Fed. When

the Fed buys Treasury securities in the open market, it puts reserves into the banking system. When it sells securities, it pulls out reserves.

Bank reserves make up part of the monetary base with the remaining currency in the hands of the public. Though the base has grown rapidly in the past six months, a major reason has been a sharp increase in the public's demand for currency.

The demand still is not entirely understood. William Gibson, an economist for the brokerage firm of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., says the reasons may include this winter's severe weather, which made it harder for people to get to banks and thus increased currency needs, and a rise in tax evasion, which sometimes is achieved by carrying out more transactions in hard-to-trace cash.

In most past periods, a rise in the monetary base has been accompanied by an almost equal rise in the money supply. Currency in the public's hands cannot form the basis for a further rise in the money supply, only bank reserves can do that, when commercial banks use them to increase loans and investments. So the swift rise in the monetary base in recent months has not produced much expansion in the money supply.

Let Olsen, senior vice-president of Citibank, expects monetary growth in the second quarter to move up "at least into the fed's target range. If it does not, it could bring on a mini-recession."

Money Supply Rises in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—The basic U.S. money supply rose \$1 billion in the latest reporting week, its first rise in four weeks, the Federal Reserve reported late yesterday. The broader money supply expanded \$1.9 billion.

The basic money supply, known as M-1, includes demand or checking deposits and currency in circulation while the broader M-2 also includes some savings deposits.

U.S. Oil Imports Decline by 16% In 1st 2 Months

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP-DJ).—U.S. oil imports averaged 16 per cent below year-earlier levels in January and February, a U.S. Department of Energy official said today.

But despite the drop, the department has not yet revised downward in its earlier estimates that imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products for 1978 are likely to be above last year's total.

According to the current department estimates, such commercial oil imports could total about \$44.5 billion this year, slightly above last year's figure. It now measures to restrict imports are not implemented, the official said.

In addition, it is expected the government will spend another \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion during 1978 to purchase between 100-150 million barrels of imported oil for its strategic reserves.

In the four weeks ending March 3, imports of both crude and refined petroleum products averaged 8,022 million barrels a day, down 18.6 per cent from a year earlier.

France Records A Surplus in Its Trade in Month

PARIS, March 17 (AP-DJ).—France's seasonally adjusted trade recorded a surplus of 64 million francs in February compared with a deficit of 1,594 billion in January and a deficit of 1,622 billion francs in February, 1977, the Trade Ministry said today.

Adjusted imports amounted to 25,477 billion francs, down from 26,731 billion in January but up from 26,898 billion a year ago. Exports increased to 26,511 billion francs from 26,877 billion a month earlier and 25,374 billion in February, 1977.

For the first two months, France had a seasonally adjusted deficit of 1,790 billion francs compared with a deficit of 4,080 billion in the like 1977 period.

On an unadjusted basis, France recorded a surplus of 173 million francs in February compared with deficits of 2,685 billion a month earlier and 1,572 billion a year earlier.

Unadjusted imports totaled 26,644 billion francs, up from 26,597 billion in January, and 27,093 billion in February last year. Exports amounted to 28,817 billion francs, up from 25,902 in January and 25,521 in February, 1977.

For the first two months of this year, France had an unadjusted deficit of 2,512 billion francs versus a deficit of 4,571 billion in the like 1977 period.

21. Sometimes letters just don't do it.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 17

1990	12-Month - Stock		S&P 500		3-Mth. Prev.	
	High	Low	Div in \$	Yld. Per %	High	Low
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3/94	1 1/4	DCL		3	8	3 1/4
5/94	3 1/2	Dart	497	15.5	5	3 1/4
7/94	2 1/2	Darmco		2	7	3 1/4
9/94	4 3/4	Dea		10	5.15	4 1/4
11/94	3 1/4	Deere	10	5.15	4 1/4	3 1/4
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7/23	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
9/23	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
11/23	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
1/24	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
3/24	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
5/24	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
7/24	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
9/24	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
11/24	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
1/25	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
3/25	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
5/25	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
7/25	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
9/25	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
11/25	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
1/26	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
3/26	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
5/26	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
7/26	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
9/26	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
11/26	3 1/4	Deere	20	12.8	8	3 1/4
1/27	3 1/4	Deere				

[illegible][illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

	N.Y. SILVER 5,000 Troy (oz)				
Apr	540.00	539.00	538.00	-14.90	
May	539.00	538.00	537.00	-15.00	
Jun	538.00	537.00	536.00	-15.10	
Jul	537.00	536.00	535.00	-15.20	
Aug	536.00	535.00	534.00	-15.30	
Sep	535.00	534.00	533.00	-15.40	
Oct	534.00	533.00	532.00	-15.50	
Nov	533.00	532.00	531.00	-15.60	
Dec	532.00	531.00	530.00	-15.70	
Jan	531.00	530.00	529.00	-15.80	
Feb	530.00	529.00	528.00	-15.90	
Mar	529.00	528.00	527.00	-16.00	
Apr	528.00	527.00	526.00	-16.10	
May	527.00	526.00	525.00	-16.20	
Jun	526.00	525.00	524.00	-16.30	
Jul	525.00	524.00	523.00	-16.40	
Aug	524.00	523.00	522.00	-16.50	
Sep	523.00	522.00	521.00	-16.60	
Oct	522.00	521.00	520.00	-16.70	
Nov	521.00	520.00	519.00	-16.80	
Dec	520.00	519.00	518.00	-16.90	
Jan	519.00	518.00	517.00	-17.00	
Feb	518.00	517.00	516.00	-17.10	
Mar	517.00	516.00	515.00	-17.20	
Apr	516.00	515.00	514.00	-17.30	
May	515.00	514.00	513.00	-17.40	
Jun	514.00	513.00	512.00	-17.50	
Jul	513.00	512.00	511.00	-17.60	
Aug	512.00	511.00	510.00	-17.70	
Sep	511.00	510.00	509.00	-17.80	
Oct	510.00	509.00	508.00	-17.90	
Nov	509.00	508.00	507.00	-18.00	
Dec	508.00	507.00	506.00	-18.10	
Jan	507.00	506.00	505.00	-18.20	
Feb	506.00	505.00	504.00	-18.30	
Mar	505.00	504.00	503.00	-18.40	
Apr	504.00	503.00	502.00	-18.50	
May	503.00	502.00	501.00	-18.60	
Jun	502.00	501.00	500.00	-18.70	
Jul	501.00	500.00	499.00	-18.80	
Aug	500.00	499.00	498.00	-18.90	
Sep	499.00	498.00	497.00	-19.00	
Oct	498.00	497.00	496.00	-19.10	
Nov	497.00	496.00	495.00	-19.20	
Dec	496.00	495.00	494.00	-19.30	
Jan	495.00	494.00	493.00	-19.40	
Feb	494.00	493.00	492.00	-19.50	
Mar	493.00	492.00	491.00	-19.60	
Apr	492.00	491.00	490.00	-19.70	
May	491.00	490.00	489.00	-19.80	
Jun	490.00	489.00	488.00	-19.90	
Jul	489.00	488.00	487.00	-20.00	
Aug	488.00	487.00	486.00	-20.10	
Sep	487.00	486.00	485.00	-20.20	
Oct	486.00	485.00	484.00	-20.30	
Nov	485.00	484.00	483.00	-20.40	
Dec	484.00	483.00	482.00	-20.50	
Jan	483.00	482.00	481.00	-20.60	
Feb	482.00	481.00	480.00	-20.70	
Mar	481.00	480.00	479.00	-20.80	
Apr	480.00	479.00	478.00	-20.90	
May	479.00	478.00	477.00	-21.00	
Jun	478.00	477.00	476.00	-21.10	
Jul	477.00	476.00	475.00	-21.20	
Aug	476.00	475.00	474.00	-21.30	
Sep	475.00	474.00	473.00	-21.40	
Oct	474.00	473.00	472.00	-21.50	
Nov	473.00	472.00	471.00	-21.60	
Dec	472.00	471.00	470.00	-21.70	
Jan	471.00	470.00	469.00	-21.80	
Feb	470.00	469.00	468.00	-21.90	
Mar	469.00	468.00	467.00	-22.00	
Apr	468.00	467.00	466.00	-22.10	
May	467.00	466.00	465.00	-22.20	
Jun	466.00	465.00	464.00	-22.30	
Jul	465.00	464.00	463.00	-22.40	
Aug	464.00	463.00	462.00	-22.50	
Sep	463.00	462.00	461.00	-22.60	
Oct	462.00	461.00	460.00	-22.70	
Nov	461.00	460.00	459.00	-22.80	
Dec	460.00	459.00	458.00	-22.90	
Jan	459.00	458.00	457.00	-23.00	
Feb	458.00	457.00	456.00	-23.10	
Mar	457.00	456.00	455.00	-23.20	
Apr	456.00	455.00	454.00	-23.30	
May	455.00	454.00	453.00	-23.40	
Jun	454.00	453.00	452.00	-23.50	
Jul	453.00	452.00	451.00	-23.60	
Aug	452.00	451.00	450.00	-23.70	
Sep	451.00	450.00	449.00	-23.80	
Oct	450.00	449.00	448.00	-23.90	
Nov	449.00	448.00	447.00	-24.00	
Dec	448.00	447.00	446.00	-24.10	
Jan	447.00	446.00	445.00	-24.20	
Feb	446.00	445.00	444.00	-24.30	
Mar	445.00	444.00	443.00	-24.40	
Apr	444.00	443.00	442.00	-24.50	
May	443.00	442.00	441.00	-24.60	
Jun	442.00	441.00	440.00	-24.70	
Jul	441.00	440.00	439.00	-24.80	
Aug	440.00	439.00	438.00	-24.90	
Sep	439.00	438.00	437.00	-25.00	
Oct	438.00	437.00	436.00	-25.10	
Nov	437.00	436.00	435.00	-25.20	
Dec	436.00	435.00	434.00	-25.30	
Jan	435.00	434.00	433.00	-25.40	
Feb	434.00	433.00	432.00	-25.50	
Mar	433.00	432.00	431.00	-25.60	
Apr	432.00	431.00	430.00	-25.70	
May	431.00	430.00	429.00	-25.80	
Jun	430.00	429.00	428.00	-25.90	
Jul	429.00	428.00	427.00	-26.00	
Aug	428.00	427.00	426.00	-26.10	
Sep	427.00	426.00	425.00	-26.20	
Oct	426.00	425.00	424.00	-26.30	
Nov	425.00	424.00	423.00	-26.40	
Dec	424.00	423.00	422.00	-26.50	
Jan	423.00	422.00	421.00	-26.60	
Feb	422.00	421.00	420.00	-26.70	
Mar	421.00	420.00	419.00	-26.80	
Apr	420.00	419.00	418.00	-26.90	
May	419.00	418.00	417.00	-27.00	
Jun	418.00	417.00	416.00	-27.10	
Jul	417.00	416.00	415.00	-27.20	
Aug	416.00	415.00	414.00	-27.30	
Sep	415.00	414.00	413.00	-27.40	
Oct	414.00	413.00	412.00	-27.50	
Nov	413.00	412.00	411.00	-27.60	
Dec	412.00	411.00	410.00	-27.70	
Jan	411.00	410.00	409.00	-27.80	
Feb	410.00	409.00	408.00	-27.90	
Mar	409.00	408.00	407.00	-28.00	
Apr	408.00	407.00	406.00	-28.10	
May	407.00	406.00	405.00	-28.20	
Jun	406.00	405.00	404.00	-28.30	
Jul	405.00	404.00	403.00	-28.40	
Aug	404.00	403.00	402.00	-28.50	
Sep	403.00	402.00	401.00	-28.60	
Oct	402.00	401.00	400.00	-28.70	
Nov	401.00	400.00	399.00	-28.80	
Dec	400.00	399.00	398.00	-28.90	
Jan	399.00	398.00	397.00	-29.00	
Feb	398.00	397.00	396.00	-29.10	
Mar	397.00	396.00	395.00	-29.20	
Apr	396.00	395.00	394.00	-29.30	
May	395.00	394.00	393.00	-29.40	
Jun	394.00	393.00	392.00	-29.50	
Jul	393.00	392.00	391.00	-29.60	
Aug	392.00	391.00	390.00	-29.70	
Sep	391.00	390.00	389.00	-29.80	
Oct	390.00	389.00	388.00	-29.90	
Nov	389.00	388.00	387.00	-30.00	
Dec	388.00	387.00	386.00	-30.10	
Jan	387.00	386.00	385.00	-30.20	
Feb	386.00	385.00	384.00	-30.30	
Mar	385.00	384.00	383.00	-30.40	
Apr	384.00	383.00	382.00	-30.50	
May	383.00	382.00	381.00	-30.60	
Jun	382.00	381.00	380.00	-30.70	
Jul	381.00	380.00	379.00	-30.80	
Aug	380.00	379.00	378.00	-30.90	
Sep	379.00	378.00	377.00	-31.00	
Oct	378.00	377.00	376.00	-31.10	
Nov	377.00	376.00	375.00	-31.20	
Dec	376.00	375.00	374.00	-31.30	
Jan	375.00	374.00	373.00	-31.40	
Feb	374.00	373.00	372.00	-31.50	
Mar	373.00	372.00	371.00	-31.60	
Apr	372.00	371.00	370.00	-31.70	
May	371.00	370.00	369.00	-31.80	
Jun	370.00	369.00	368.00	-31.90	
Jul	369.00	368.00	367.00	-32.00	
Aug	368.00	367.00	366.00	-32.10	
Sep	367.00	366.00	365.00	-32.20	
Oct	366.00	365.00	364.00	-32.30	
Nov	365.00	364.00	363.00	-32.40	
Dec	364.00	363.00	362.00	-32.50	
Jan	363.00	362.00	361.00	-32.60	
Feb	362.00	361.00	360.00	-32.70	
Mar	361.00	360.00	359.00	-32.80	
Apr	360.00	359.00	358.00	-32.90	
May	359.00	358.00	357.00	-33.00	
Jun	358.00	357.00	356.00	-33.10	
Jul	357.00	356.00	355.00	-33.20	
Aug	356.00	355.00	354.00	-33.30	
Sep	355.00	354.00	353.00	-33.40	
Oct	354.00	353.00	352.00	-33.50	
Nov	353.00	352.00	351.00	-33.60	
Dec	352.00	351.00	350.00	-33.70	
Jan	351.00	350.00	349.00	-33.80	
Feb	350.00	349.00	348.00	-33.90	
Mar	349.00	348.00	347.00	-34.00	
Apr	348.00	347.00	346.00	-34.10	
May	347.00	346.00	345.00	-34.20	
Jun	346.00	345.00	344.00	-34.30	
Jul	345.00	344.00	343.00	-34.40	
Aug	344.00	343.00	342.00	-34.50	
Sep	343.00	342.00	341.00	-34.60	
Oct	342.00	341.00	340.00	-34.70	
Nov	341.00	340.00	339.00	-34.80	
Dec	340.00	339.00	338.00	-34.90	
Jan	339.00	338.00	337.00	-35.00	
Feb	338.00	337.00	336.00	-35.10	
Mar	337.00	336.00	335.00	-35.20	
Apr	336.00	335.00	334.00	-35.30	
May	335.00	334.00	333.00	-35.40	
Jun	334.00	333.00	332.00	-35.50	
Jul	333.00	332.00	331.00	-35.60	
Aug	332.00	331.00	330.00		

[illegible]

Jan	592.00	597.00	594.00	598.00	-15.60
Aug	598.00	598.00	598.50	598.50	-14.40
Oct	623.00	605.00	607.00	607.00	-17.50
Dec	630.50	630.50	615.50	615.50	-17.20
Feb	638.00	630.00	624.00	624.00	-17.00

	Apr	635.00	637.50	632.50	640.00	-17.50
	Jun				640.00	-18.00
+4	Mar	266.30	307.50	300.00	295.00	-14.70
+4	May	229.8	295.00	290.00	295.00	+1.20
+4	Oct				295.00	+1.50
-1	Nov					
-1	Dec					
-1	Jan					
-1	Feb					
Unch.	Unch.					
Unch.	Unch.					

	Apr	36.50	37.50	36.50	36.45	+1.10
	Jun		51.25	51.25	51.25	+25
	Aug	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Oct	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Dec				48.50	+25
	Feb	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Apr	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Jun	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Aug	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Oct	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Dec				48.50	+25
	Feb	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Apr	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Jun	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Aug	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Oct	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Dec				48.50	+25
	Feb	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Apr	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Jun	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Aug	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Oct	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Dec				48.50	+25
	Feb	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Apr	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Jun	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Aug	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Oct	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Dec				48.50	+25
	Feb	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Apr	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Jun	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Aug	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Oct	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Dec				48.50	+25
	Feb	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Apr	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Jun	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Aug	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Oct	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Dec				48.50	+25
	Feb	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Apr	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Jun	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Aug	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Oct	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Dec				48.50	+25
	Feb	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Apr	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Jun	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Aug	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Oct	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Dec				48.50	+25
	Feb	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Apr	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Jun	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Aug	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Oct	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+25
	Dec				48.50	+25

Feb 501; April 1930; June 385. Justed.

Moser-Proell Captures A Giant Slalom Victory For the Season Finale

AROSA, Switzerland, March 17 (AP)—In a spectacular, controversial and today to the women's World Cup season, Austria's downhill skier queen Annemarie Moser-Proell won her first giant slalom race in more than a year and captured second place in the overall standings in the last event of the winter.

But it was more than three hours before the 24-year-old idol of Austrian skiing knew that she had won, after one race official claimed that she had missed a gate on the home stretch of the second run.

Unable to decide whether to disqualify her, a five-man jury appointed by the International Ski Federation flew to Zurich for a closer look at slow-motion television playback before telephoning its decision to place her first.

Earlier, millions of television viewers saw Moser-Proell capture both slalom runs without apparent mishap to pick up maximum marks and move on to 147 World Cup points, pushing last season's World Cup champion, Switzerland's Lise-Marie Morerod, into third place.

Victory here also meant the Austrian woman ended the season only seven points behind Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein's new World Cup champion. But not even that was enough to satisfy her.

"Miraculously, I have won the cup," she said after today's race, referring to the giant slalom at Val d'Isère early in the season where she was disqualified from second place and lost 20 World Cup points because her dress did not comply with official rules.

Skiing with elegant ease and technical brilliance, Moser-Proell

—five times a World Cup winner—never looked like giving ground to the recognized slalom specialists as she swept to her first giant slalom victory since returning to competitive skiing in December, 1976, a year after she had retired.

Epistle Second
Her combined time of 2:36.54 was more than 1 1/2 seconds faster than Irene Epple of West Germany who finished second in 2:37.91.

Morerod, who placed sixth in the opening run, tried desperately to narrow the gap in the second, but found Moser-Proell in determined form and only managed to climb to third place.

This, however, was high enough for her to retain her giant slalom title and stage off the challenge of Hanni Wenzel, the only person who could have caught her.

Wenzel could only place eighth, although this did not affect the overall 1977-78 World Cup title, which she had won before today's race.

3 60 Down
The gate that caused the trouble in Moser-Proell's victory—the 40th in the 48-gate second run—proved to be the end of the road for three of her strongest challengers—West Germany's Maria Epple (younger sister of Irene), Abbi Fisher of Conway, N.H., and Fabienne Serrat of France all of whom fell there.

It also knocked more than a second off Cindy Nelson's time, but the woman from Lutetia, Minn., managed to place a combined fourth. Another American, Christine Cooper was not as fortunate.

Initially placed 22d, she thought that she had successfully completed both runs of the 1,400-meter course before the judges were informed that she, like Moser-Proell, also had apparently missed a gate.

This time, the jury upheld the verdict and disqualified her.

Experts here said that the conditions were in favor of the downhillers like Moser-Proell—quick, hard and not too bumpy.

The race was to have been held yesterday, but heavy winds caused a 24-hour postponement and more than 60 centimeters of snow fell overnight.

Today's Results

1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria	2:36.54
2. Irene Epple, West Germany	2:37.91
3. Lise-Marie Morerod, Switzerland	2:38.14
4. Cindy Nelson, U.S.	2:38.27
5. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	2:38.52
6. Lea Sölkner, Austria	2:38.59
7. Brigitte Sackl, Austria	2:38.78
8. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	2:39.78
9. Vicki Peden, U.S.	2:39.89
10. Renate Moserlechner, Austria	2:39.15



French rugby team lines up for practice to prepare to meet Wales in a crucial Five Nations match in Cardiff.

Rugby's Big Game Will Answer a Big Question

By Bob Donahue

CARDIFF, Wales, March 17 (UPI)—The French are "right-angled" to death" of Wales and the Welsh are said with rugby, if you believe the two coaches. Jean Desclaux and John Dawes were both exaggerating, but Desclaux's grin was much broader.

The truth is, however, that the French are stumbling over each other to declare that Wales is the favorite here tomorrow in the biggest Five Nations match anybody can remember.

For the third straight season, Wales and France have each beaten the other three while the Welsh played mutual checks in the basement. In 1976 England was also for four, Ireland won once and Scotland twice. Last year Ireland was whitewashed, Scotland beat no one else and England won against both.

Irish players spent St. Patrick's Day outside London today preparing for their match on the fifth and last Saturday. That Twickenham result will settle the middle of this year's standings. Scotland has already finished alone at the bottom with four losses.

Wales' French dominance is not new. If championship points (two for each game won, one for each draw) are summed for the 20 seasons since 1958, Wales has 103 to 101 for France, with Scotland and England far behind at 64.

France Admitted To Rugby Board

CARDIFF, Wales, March 17 (UPI)—The French Rugby Federation was notified today that it has been admitted to the international governing board of rugby union.

"Rugby is practically the only major sport that has withstood the aggression of money," French federation president Albert Ferrasse said in announcing admission to what Frenchmen refer to as "the club."

Rugby has been played in France for almost a century, but always in a degree of ostracism from the International Board members—Britain, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

each and Ireland at 61. France has the edge against Wales, though, with nine victories to seven losses and three ties.

What is new is the simultaneous reign of both since 1976, whereas in the past their strong periods alternated. Home advantage alone has decided between them recently. The grand slam—a sweep of all four championship games—went to Wales in 1976 with a 19-13 victory in Cardiff and to France last year by 16-9 in Paris.

Never before have grand-slam winners of the two previous years met with the grand-slam rubber at stake in the third year. If France wins, it will be the first time anyone took the team in consecutive years since England in 1933 and 1924. If Wales wins, it will stand alone with eight grand slams (since 1908) to seven for England, two for France and one each for Scotland and Ireland.

Experience has been delaying the decline of the proud Welsh team of the 1970s. The seven

Welsh backs announced for tomorrow average 29 years old, or five years more than the French backs. In terms of international games played, the top-sided averages are 31 and 10.

Five of the French backs are in their first international season, and wings Daniel Bustaffa and Guy Novès will be playing their first Five Nations game tomorrow. Gareth Edwards, probably the best scrumhalf Jérôme who has been in the history of the game since 1967 (against France) and is now 30, with 53 internationals behind him. French scrumhalf Jérôme Gallon is 22 and has played three times.

The new backs were brought in this year to open up France's attacking game, and have yet to do it. Welsh class can be hard to rattle. Welsh placekicking is also a danger, although France, showing previously uncharacteristic discipline, has been drawing fewer penalties than its opponent lately.

The forwards' battle will be

crucial. The fine French pack of last year, practically unchanged, has played below its reputation this year, while the Welsh have improved. The French are faster and will be trying to tire and scatter the Welsh, while English referee Alan Welby struggles to keep the lid on a fraying pack.

Whatever the score tomorrow—the championship has gone four years without a single tie, so a tie is long overdue here or at Twickenham—the big question in Cardiff involves the game itself: Is great rugby still possible? While the skilled club and national training turns out fitter and bigger players, attacking loose forwards and threequarters loose room and flair, and more experts and fans answer "no."

Signs are that the secret behind French style, this week is a revolutionary reaction to play good rugby, winning by the game. Jean-Claude Skria and his mate can enjoy themselves and answer "oui," winning would be a likely bonus. And Desclaux will look mighty clever.

Tension High, Security Tight

Gerulaitis Faces Mitton in Davis Cup Opener

By Neil Amdur

NASHVILLE, March 17 (UPI)—While anti-apartheid leaders scaled down crowd estimates for protest demonstrations here this weekend, Vilas Gerulaitis of Kings Point, L.I., was drawn to play Bernie Mitton of South Africa in tonight's opening singles match of the North American Zone Davis Cup final.

David Solomon of Silver Spring, Md., will meet Byron Bertram in the second three-of-five-set match at the Vanderbilt University Memorial Gymnasium.

The doubles match between Fred McNeil of Chevy Chase, Md., and Sherwood Stewart of Baytown, Tex., and the world's top team of Fred McMillan and Bob Hewitt will be played tomorrow afternoon. The draw for the final two singles matches Sunday afternoon will be Mitton-Solomon followed by Bertram-Gerulaitis.

Plans to picket entrances to the gymnasium during all three days of the competition were discussed at a meeting of anti-apartheid leaders. Yesterday, Benjamin Hooks, the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, issued a "final call to the United States Tennis Association" to withdraw its support of the series and outlined plans for a three-mile protest march tomorrow from the Capitol to Centennial Park near the Vanderbilt campus.

"If we don't have 2,000 people, I will be personally disappointed," Hooks said. The latest estimate contrasted with earlier predictions that had run as high as 40,000 and that Hooks had labeled "the largest since the 1960s."

The decision to lessen crowd estimates was seen among some civil rights leaders as a political hedge by Hooks in the event that support does not materialize.

"It was our decision, deliberately made, that if we could have representative people from all over the nation, they could carry the message at this point," Hooks

said. "If this doesn't have any effect, then we will escalate. We have said we would have a massive demonstration. If 5,000 people come, great."

Both Davis Cup captains, Tony Trabert for the United States and Claude Aklis of South Africa, expressed satisfaction with the draw. But it would appear that South Africa had benefited slightly, since Gerulaitis, top U.S. player for the series, will play the fifth match rather than the fourth on Sunday and Bertram, South Africa's best available pro, has a shot at giving his country a split of the opening-night singles.

"It definitely won't go until 3 in the morning," Bertram said of any anticipated long match with the tenacious Solomon, whom he has never beaten. "I'll be in at the net."

Solomon, who insisted he was in the best shape physically and mentally since the United States Open championships last summer, said that the anti-apartheid talk had been "blown away of proportion by the press."

Asked to characterize the mood of the matches among officials and local residents, acknowledged, "Everyone's scared."

Strick security regulations were being enforced at the players' hotel and at the gym, which has been closed to students all week. But Solomon said that there were "guys with machine guns on every floor" of the hotel in Bucharest.

when the United States played Romania in the final round of the 1972 Davis Cup competition.

Gerulaitis characterized the buildup to the match: "Everybody seems to be a little more on edge. Everybody's looking over their shoulders more. It's turned into more than a Davis Cup match."

This will be the 23-year-old Gerulaitis's second Davis Cup assignment—he won two earlier singles matches against Venezuela. But it will be his first try at opening the competition. How well he fares against Mitton, a streaky player with a lethal forehand, who Gerulaitis says is "practicing more than I've ever seen him practice," could set the tone for the series.

The matches will be played on a "medium-fast" synthetic surface.

"I like the court," said Solomon, known primarily for his baseline scrambling. "It's going to be fairly quick tennis."

Borg Clobbers Hickey
DUBLIN, March 17 (AP)—Bjorn Borg, Wimbledon tennis champion, rolled past Michael Hickey, 6-1, 6-0, today to give Sweden a 2-0 lead over the Republic of Ireland in the third round of the Davis Cup.

The one-sided match was over in 47 minutes. Hickey, 38, won only 25 points in the match—and two of those were presented to him by Borg with double-faults.

Messersmith Injures Shoulder, Could Be Out for Season

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI)—Whenever someone asked New York Yankees manager Billy Martin what he was going to do with all those terrific pitchers he had on hand, Martin would retort: "You can never have too much pitching." Maybe he was right.

The Yankees' crowded staff he has packed as people thought it might be this season. Andy Messersmith, who became a Yankee last winter while recovering from elbow surgery, was on his way back to New York last night to be examined by a Yankee team physician after suffering a shoulder separation during a routine play at first base yesterday.

The 32-year-old right-hander, who led the National League in 1976 in shutouts (7), games started (40), and complete games (19), may be out for the season. He tripped over the bag while covering first base during the Yankees' 3-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox, an accident frighteningly similar to the one which led to last year's operation, when he fell on his elbow on the mound while trying to field a line drive.

Rotation Slot
Messersmith, a 20-game winner in both leagues, had been almost certain to break into the Yankees' starting rotation. There were at least a dozen pitchers fighting for 12 spots on the world champions' roster, but Messersmith, who won a celebrated free-agent case in court two

years ago, had been throwing well.

"The kid has worked so hard," said executive vice-president Al Rosen. "He was depressed as hell. You can imagine how he feels."

The Yankees went on to win the game in 10 innings, 2-1, as Joe Lefebvre's RBI single that scored Mickey Rivers.

In other exhibition games yesterday, Atlanta downed Baltimore, 4-2; Boston beat Houston, 3-2; St. Louis rallied to beat Detroit, 6-3; Kansas City beat Pittsburgh, 8-6; Minnesota's Goppled Montreal, 6-3; the New York Mets surprised Toronto, 8-2; Philadelphia routed Cincinnati, 14-4; Chicago edged Cleveland 14-7; Oakland cruised San Diego, 11-0; California defied Seattle, 11-0 and San Francisco topped Milwaukee, 8-2.

Yanks Give Up 2
Phil Niekro, Craig Sick and Tommy Bonds held the Orioles to two hits as the Braves rolled to victory—George Scott belted a winning home run and Jim Rice had three RBIs to lead the Red Sox over the Astros. The Cards scored four eighth-inning runs to nip the Tigers.

U.L. Washington hit a two-run single in the sixth inning to high-light the five-run inning and Willie Wilson added two RBIs to lead the Royals over the Pirates. Dales Sodderholm blasted a three-run homer over the left center field wall to give the Twins the victory over the Expos. John Stearns hit a solid homer in the fourth inning for the deciding run and Ed Kranepool had another home as the Mets downed the Blue Jays.

The Phillies scored seven runs in the fourth inning as Larry Brown and Gary Maddox drove in two runs and Richie Hebner and Bob Boone both had homers to edge the rout of the Reds. The



Pitcher Andy Messersmith collapses in pain after injuring shoulder in play at first.

Path Clears For A's Move To Denver

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (UPI)—The way was cleared yesterday for the Oakland A's to be sold and moved to Denver when Mayor George Moscone said that he would recommend that the San Francisco Giants be permitted to play a portion of this year's National League schedule in the Oakland Coliseum.

After a two-hour meeting with baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn, the presidents of the National and American Leagues and Giants' owner Bob Lurie, Moscone said, "I am making a recommendation to the parks and recreation commission which, if followed, will clear the path for the Oakland A's to move to Denver."

"However, matters concerning this issue may be in litigation, and on the advice of the city attorney I am making no further statement on the recommendations," he said.

Kentucky and Michigan State Advance in NCAA Tourney

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Kentucky and Michigan State won as expected last night and advanced to the finals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Midwest regionals while UCLA suffered a knockout from Arkansas in the West.

The top-ranked Wildcats took a 91-69 decision over Miami of Ohio, the team that upset defending national champion Marquette last weekend.

The victory earned Kentucky, the top-ranked college basketball team, a berth in tomorrow's

Cubs exploded for six runs in the eighth inning led by Mike Kelleher's two-run single and Mike Semper's two-doubles. Gary Thomassen hit to eighth-inning

Oakland after being traded by home runs in his first game for Oakland after being traded by the Giants for Villa Blue, sparking an 11-run inning that led the A's

triumph over San Diego. Don Aase and Ken Brett combined for a six-hit effort as the Angels scored their seventh victory in nine exhibition games.

U.S. West Grand Prix Discounts Argument

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 17 (Reuters)—Organizers of the U.S. West Grand Prix motor race have denied that a controversy with Formula One constructors has jeopardized the race.

Chris Pook, president of the Long Beach Grand Prix Association, said \$320,000 was sent to the constructors last week to pay air fares for crews and air freight for cars coming to the event on April 2. "We originally thought we could handle the transportation cheaper from our end but we lost the battle," he said.

Golf Insurance

KUALA LUMPUR, March 17 (Reuters)—The organizers of the Malaysian Open golf championship, which started yesterday, have hired a medicine man to guard against rain interfering with the tournament.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
	W	L	Pct
Philadelphia	47	23	.701
New York	32	38	.457
Boston	26	48	.333
Buffalo	22	52	.293
New Jersey	18	58	.237

Central Division			
	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	42	28	.600
Washington	31	37	.451
Cleveland	34	35	.493
Atlanta	31	38	.446
New Orleans	24	37	.393
Houston	22	49	.310

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
	W	L	Pct
Denver	42	28	.600
Milwaukee	35	31	.529
Chicago	34	38	.474
Detroit	32	37	.464
Kansas City	25	41	.380
Indiana	26	42	.382

Pacific Division			
	W	L	Pct
Portland	53	15	.779
Phoenix	47	28	.625
Los Angeles	37	31	.544
Seattle	27	31	.464
Golden State	24	35	.406

Thursday's Results			
Seattle 123, New Orleans 98 (Williams 19, J. Johnson 16, Westover 10; James 21, Watts 16).			
Golden State 104, Atlanta 98 (Smith 28, Williams 18; Bill 21, G. Johnson 19).			
Detroit 108, Houston 98 (Lester 19, Money 22; Murphy 32, Kummer 14).			
Chicago 111, Washington 107 (Mays 27, M. Johnson 23; Dandridge 23, Grady 20).			
Cleveland 112, Boston 102 (Russe 31, Carr 21; Bing 38, Wicks 22).			

WHA Result			
Thursday's Games			
Quebec 5, Indianapolis 2 (Coutler 2, P. Bordenau, S. Bernier 2, Dr. ref. Morriani).			

Liverpool Draws Borussia for Semifinal Clash

ZURICH, March 17 (AP)—League Champions Cup holders Liverpool and the team they beat in last year's final, Borussia, were drawn today to clash again in the semifinal of this season's Champions Cup.

The other semifinal is between Italian champions Juventus of Turin, and FC Brugge, of Belgium.

In the Cup Winners Cup, Dynamo Moscow will meet Austria Vienna while Twente Enschede, of Holland, will face last season's beaten finalists Anderlecht, of Belgium.

In the UEFA Cup, the German club Borussia—beaten only once in eight encounters in the competition—so far—take on Switzerland's Grasshoppers, the surprise team of the semis, which has never reached the last four of a European competition.

The other half of the UEFA draw pairs the powerful Dutch side PSV Eindhoven—the current Dutch League leaders—with Barcelona, which has eliminated two English clubs on its way to the semifinals.

NHL Standings

PACIFIC DIVISION						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA

Wooing the U.S.

The United States is rich in capital, arms and food that many nations need or desire. Moreover, the distribution of these items is not a matter of government action alone—private sources make contributions or investments, and public opinion can be decisive in determining government policy. So wooing the United States can range from buying advertisements in newspapers to trying to buy congressmen. Therefore the attempt by Anwar Sadat and (shortly) Moshe Dayan to influence Washington's position on the Middle East are not new. Rather, by virtue of the status of the protagonists and the climactic state of the crisis, they are simply more dramatic.

The United States has an obvious commitment to Israel. It cannot be persuaded to abandon the Israeli state. The question for the U.S. people is, rather, just what constitutes Israel as a viable nation within reasonably secure frontiers.

Many Americans, both Christians and Jews, believe that such a nation should be fashioned along the lines of biblical history. In this, of course, they are close to the goals of Menachem Begin's Likud party. Other

Americans are concerned about the Palestinians who have either been already uprooted or may be forced into a nation which they did not make. These Americans also tend to believe that Israeli security depends not only, or even primarily, on strategic boundaries but on the acceptance of the state by its Arab neighbors. And this, in broad terms, is the basis for the present national policy.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Dayan will argue with both of these groups. And the debate will be complicated by a background of Arab nations and movements that are more inflexible than Mr. Sadat, and Israelis more inflexible than Mr. Dayan. So the public will not find it easy to make any new choices: The government will not find the role of honest broker a simple one. For the United States has a power which, whether courted or resented, is still very great; what it offers or withholds can be interpreted as constructive or destructive pressure. Whatever it does, or does not do, is an expression of power—and what is vitally important is that power be used under the influence of facts and moral urgency, and not under the wooing of words.

Mr. Sadat's Case

The immediate result of Anwar Sadat's weekend at Camp David was his agreement to swallow his considerable misgivings and lend himself to the continuing efforts of U.S. diplomacy to get the derailed Egyptian-Israeli political train back on the track, and to bring in Jordan. He did this, evidently, without being assured that Jimmy Carter would either apply heavy pressure on Israel or deliver important new arms to Egypt. This is evidence at once of Mr. Carter's steadiness in approaching the Middle East and of Mr. Sadat's awareness that there is no responsible alternative to working to the end of the process he himself opened in November.

Any thought that Mr. Carter might have persuaded Mr. Sadat to simmer down a little, however, disappeared at the National Press Club on Monday. Reaching out to the U.S. public, President Sadat contrasted the sweep of his offer to Israel of direct talks, acceptance and neighborly relations, with Israel's hedged counteroffer of civil settlement in the West Bank (minus the substantial area of greater Jerusalem) and return of the Sinai (minus the settlements and air bases). His own policy he portrayed as fulfillment "already" of Egypt's part of the peace bargain defined by the UN Resolution

342. As for Israel's policy, he found it thin in substance, tendentious in style, suggestive of "a deliberate attempt to erase the impact of the historic initiative and divest it of its driving spirit."

Well, it was Egypt's day. Israel is currently on the defensive in U.S. public opinion, or so we judge. But the Israelis will have other occasions to explain why they reject the tame Palestinian state "linked with Jordan" that is the Sadat definition of Palestinian "self-determination," and why they won't contemplate alternative Sinai security arrangements more respectful of Egyptian sovereignty and pride. The Carter administration doesn't and, at least for now, shouldn't take sides on such matters, but many U.S. citizens will.

Mr. Sadat was particularly telling, we thought, in his harsh attack on the Israeli policy of continuing to expand and establish settlements in occupied territories. This policy mocks Israel's ostensible devotion to peace. It could well cause the collapse of negotiations, and the responsibility would be Israel's alone. On that point, if not on all others, Mr. Sadat deserves the unequivocal support of the U.S. people and the administration alike.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Chicken and the Egg

Which came first, inflation or unemployment? That question has been answered in such diametrically opposite ways in recent debates over federal policy that the public must feel more confused than ever. Arthur Burns, the outgoing chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, argues with professional certainty that inflation generates unemployment by upsetting investment plans. Mr. Burns has titled mightily against the dragon of inflation, which he contends is unemployment in disguise. But the President's nominee for Mr. Burns's job, William Miller, thinks unemployment causes inflation, not vice versa. He explained to Congress recently that too much unemployment leads to large social welfare bills, large federal deficits and, so, to inflation. For him, unemployment is inflation in disguise.

What such discussions reflect is not so

much deep thinking as wishful thinking. Would that policy were so simple that by shooting at one target we could hit two bull's-eyes. The genesis of unemployment may lie partly in inflation, as Mr. Burns suggests. But slow growth, high interest rates and balanced federal budgets can also bring unemployment. Likewise, some of the seeds of inflation may in fact be sown by unemployment, but a federal deficit in a period of high unemployment need not in itself lead to inflation, as Mr. Miller suggests.

Unlike a similar battle over the chicken and the egg, this debate over the genealogy of stagflation is a waste of valuable time that economists and officials could put to better use—formulating a full remedy for the ailment. A cure for either inflation alone or unemployment alone will not be enough.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet Presence in Africa

There is anxiety and resentment over the Soviet presence in Africa, not over the supply of arms but the supply of combatants. The Cubans would not be fighting in Angola and Ethiopia, or providing military staff and other warlike services there and in other African countries, without Soviet assistance and planning. Nor, without Soviet approval, would East European states be supplying security personnel and political surveillance techniques to so many African governments. Moreover, the... Russians are themselves sending in personnel... They are using military forces to infiltrate the apparatus (sometimes weak) of African states, and thereby to bring Africans under Marxist rule... The process has been revealed... on a larger scale than ever

in the Horn of Africa... The surrounding states, as well as Somalia, are alarmed and calling for help.

Success in Ethiopia will be a warning to the whole of Africa that Marxism is the new power. So far the West has looked on helplessly at this late 20th century caricature of its own past dealings with Africa. It knows it cannot stop Africans becoming Marxists if they wish (there is little sign that the masses, even the intelligentsia, do wish). It has been hamstringing by its involvement with Rhodesia and South Africa. Hence, the realignment of U.S. policy behind African nationalism in the south. This may help, but it does not stop the growing invasion of outsiders into Africa, and into key roles. It is this which ought to be checked before the great powers fight proxy wars in Africa.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

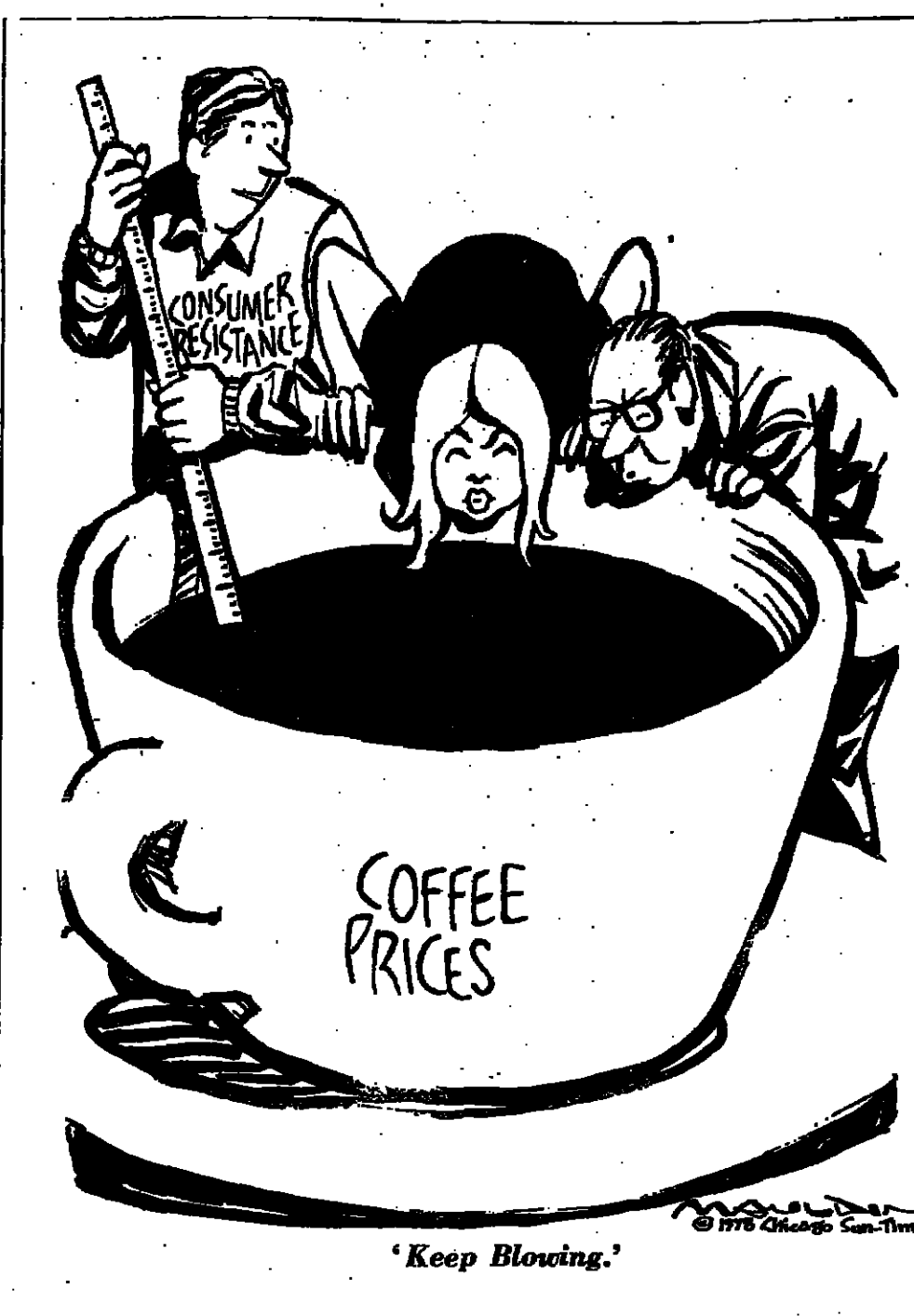
February 8, 1903

CONSTANTINOPLE—The news from Bulgaria regarding the concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier, forms the subject of uninterrupted communications between Sofia, Constantinople and other European capitals. It is now confirmed that the Sultan has replied to the program of reforms in Macedonia proposed by the European Powers, by mobilizing 240,000 men and requisitioning all the transport vessels. This is an undisputed preparation for war.

Fifty Years Ago

February 8, 1928

BERLIN—Following her sixth Berlin performance on Sunday, Miss Ruth Draper, the American monologist, left on Monday for Vienna, where she will appear publicly on Saturday. Later she will go to Frankfurt and Zurich, and then to Florence, where she will give a performance on Feb. 22, and then on to Rome. After that her plans are less definite, but Monaco and Algeria are in prospect, as well as another visit to Paris, which she already knows very well. She had a great success there.



'Keep Blowing.'

Soviet Workers Unite

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—For 16 years, Vladimir Kiebanov, 45, was a foreman at the Bajanova coal mine in the Dombass Basin region and he revealed that miners worked only two hours a day instead of six and that there is a yearly average of 12 to 15 deaths and 600 to 700 injuries because of accidents on the job.

"Instead of eliminating the conditions that cause the accidents, the authorities lie about the figures," Kiebanov said in his letter of protest. The reaction was immediate: He was fired from his job, arrested and sent to a psychiatric hospital for four years.

Najda Korakina, 50, worked for 25 years as a waitress in a Volograd (formerly Stalingrad) restaurant reserved for the party elite. Thus, she had the opportunity to serve Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin, Fidel Castro and other stars of the Communist universe. One day, she was fired and denounced the management of the restaurant for theft and fraud. She was fired—as was her husband—and deprived of her pension rights.

Complained

Anatoli Pomyakov, 38, was a locksmith at the Biochemistry Institute of Moscow. When he asked for a raise he was cursed out and fired. Now, his only income is a small disability pension and what his mother can spare from her own pension. When Pomyakov complained and asked the party organization at the institute to reinstate him in his rights, the party secretary replied: "Live on what you get, if you can, and if you can't then starve."

Thirty-eight persons, much like these three, from 24 Soviet cities signed an open letter written by Kiebanov and sent in December to the authorities. The letter did not accuse the Communist regime, but protested the abuses perpetrated in its name.

The petition stressed the signers' loyalty to the regime, but assailed "repression, humiliation and oppression of citizens." It was sent to various Soviet institutions.

The rest was silence.

It was only then that Kiebanov and seven other jobless workers met with Western journalists. "We very much regret being forced to have recourse to the bourgeois press," they explained, "but we have no other choice."

Immediate Results

This time, the results were immediate. Arrested the following day, Kiebanov was once again sent to a psychiatric hospital (the notorious Establishment-7 in Moscow).

But it was too late; the machine had already been set in motion. Released after two weeks of detention, Kiebanov was greeted by a large number of friends and admirers and 200 letters of support received in just a few days. Other workers, victims of various injustices, who had learned of Kiebanov's initiative through Western radio broadcasts, rallied their support.

Kiebanov then decided to take an unprecedented step in the Soviet Union. With the help of five friends, he announced to a group of Western journalists the creation of the first free labor union in the Soviet Union. The risk was enormous (the KGB was already on his heels), but Kiebanov and his friends be-

lieved that the formation of such an organization would be the only effective solution.

The Kiebanov union still has no name (it will probably be called the Union for the Defense of Workers' Rights) but the highest authorities of the nation have been informed of its existence and Kiebanov has called for recognition and support from international labor organizations.

Monopoly

Obviously, the creation of a labor union of this type can have only an extremely limited immediate effect on working conditions in the Soviet Union. Politically, however, it may have tremendous consequences. For it is the first time that an authentic autonomous workers' movement has appeared in the Soviet Union to contest the monopoly of the official unions—which serve only to disseminate government directives.

A labor union without links to the official national organizations cannot as such be prosecuted by the authorities for it violates no Soviet law. The Kiebanov affair will, thus, become a test and if the Kremlin decides to react through repressive measures, the "third basket" at the Belgrade talks—the one referring to the freedom of assembly, among others—will take on a spectacular new color. All the more since this organization is a union of the unemployed and—officially—unemployment does not exist in the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, this movement

may well expand soon beyond its current purely workers' format. Kiebanov has tried to be cautious: "We have met the political dissidents at various times in Moscow," he has declared, "but we do not foresee any joint action with them. We do not want to be mistaken for political dissidents."

However, the Kremlin looks on this agitation in a different light. The authorities very quickly realized that if the June 2, 1962, Novotcherkavsk strike—in which more than 100 persons were killed—was kept almost secret and led to no reaction at home and abroad, the Kiebanov affair has brought about worldwide and immediate reaction thanks to the international press.

Risk

And the Kremlin knows also that in Poland, for instance, the workers' revolt movements (1956, 1970, 1976) eventually gained the support of dissident intellectuals.

A protest group of this type has the means to have its weight felt by the authorities unless, of course, the government decides to use extreme measures, thereby running the risk of igniting an increasingly stronger reaction.

The Soviet Union is not Poland and the Kiebanov initiative today is more of a symbol than a program for action.

But tomorrow? Mr. Unger, a commentator on East European affairs, is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

Letters

House Divided

Your readers ought to know that the letter (IHT, Jan. 31) under the title "Mid-East Impact" does not represent widely held views in the House of Commons. The five members of Parliament who signed the letter are not only sympathetic to the Arab cause but are active in pro-Arab organizations such as the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding, Labor Middle East Council, and the Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Cooperation. Under the guise of offering good advice toward achieving peace in the Middle East, these members of Parliament are in fact promoting Arab propaganda. In all due fairness, they should have identified themselves as professed Arab supporters. We speak for more than 200 members of Parliament, members of the Conservative, Labor and Liberal Parliamentary Friends of Israel Groups.

Anyone who is genuinely concerned with an equitable solution to the tragic Arab-Israeli conflict should understand that, peace in which Israel is required to withdraw from all the territories it has been occupying since the 1967 war in return for a mere recognition of its right to exist by President Sadat, who is not even empowered to speak on behalf of the other Arab confrontation states, is not real peace but merely a euphemism for what the Arabs have always had in mind for Israel. Similarly, peace can never be achieved by "recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinians" if that means allowing the PLO, whose aims are clearly manifest in its National Charter, to establish a base in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

No concessions that the Arabs

would make could possibly endanger their security; the Arabs are not, and never could be, surrounded by enemies bent on their destruction. Any territorial concession that Israel makes, on the other hand, inevitably touches on its security. That is why Mr. Begin is taking what may seem to be a tough bargaining position. For all that, he has made considerable concessions as outlined in his 26-point peace proposal, which was generally approved by the U.S. government and by the government of this country. This plan may not be acceptable to President Sadat but it is, nevertheless, a concrete opening for negotiations.

If all the true friends of Israel are to apply pressure in any direction it should surely be on President Sadat to realize that after 30 years of hostility a settlement can only be reached through the process of hard and cautious negotiations, and the obvious way to get these under way is to sit with the Israelis without preconditions, instead of making dramatic statements to the world media.

Hugh FRASER, M.P.,
Arthur BOTTOMLEY, M.P.,
House of Commons,
London.

Taking Stock

The story (IHT, Jan. 19) about the selection of stocks by throwing darts, which resulted in better performance than the Standard & Poor index, seems to indicate that one form of irrationality—random choice—is the key to stock market success.

However, the S & P index is not a guide to stock selection but a measurement of what happens. An alternative study would be interesting—a comparison with the results of forecasts by investment advisory services of the

Anthony Sampson

From London:

Taking stock of how far

[Mrs. Thatcher] represents

a new kind of force in

contemporary Britain.

LONDON—It is three years now since Margaret Thatcher became leader of the Conservative party, and she has celebrated the anniversary by making the most controversial statement in her controversial career, about the need to bring immigration to an end. It is a good time to take stock of how far this remarkable woman represents a new kind of force in contemporary Britain.

Certainly after three years the Conservatives still seem not to know exactly what has hit them, and this strong-willed lady is constantly taking them by surprise. When she was elected, the Conservatives knew they were in for a drastic change, but few realized quite how drastic.

Her style and presence constantly emphasize the extent of the Tory transformation. With her strong blue eyes, her superior smile, her precise articulation, she immediately suggests much greater confidence and resolve than her socialist colleagues, like William Whitelaw, Jim Prior or Sir Keith Joseph. And behind this assurance she is certainly always conscious of the special qualifications of her own career, as a shopkeeper's daughter who has risen to the top.

Background

The change in the social background of the Tory leadership has not, in general, been very marked. Among the 22 members of the shadow cabinet there are now seven old Tories, compared to six in Macmillan's cabinet 15 years ago. This makes Mrs. Thatcher's provenance the more remarkable: for she knows that her success owes nothing to privilege or inheritance.

Her whole Tory philosophy is heavily influenced by her petit-bourgeois background, in the best sense of that phrase, and she likes to hark back to the example of her father, who kept a grocer's shop in the small town of Grantham but who was, as she puts it, "a pretty unusual, courageous" man. Her worldly success, first as a scientist, then as a tax-lawyer, were the fruits of her own intelligence and independence, and she always saw the Tories as the party of individuality and opportunity.

She was amazed (she told me recently) when the Tories came to be depicted as the party of privilege and "the establishment," for if it were so, what was she doing to it? She depicts herself as a "plain straightforward provincial" who has none of the hang-ups and guilts of the old London middle-classes. And in her forthright realism she sees herself as the instrument of Britain's regeneration.

This background is not all that unusual in British politics. Prime Minister James Callaghan, the son of a naval petty officer, can boast a comparable achievement; and Mrs. Thatcher's predecessor and continuing rival, Edward Heath, had a remarkably similar career. The son of a small builder, Heath likewise made the great leap with a scholarship to Oxford, and captured the Tory party through his tenacity and drive; and 10 years ago the Heath phenomenon seemed as remarkable as the Thatcher one today.

But Mrs. Thatcher, I believe,

came through the experience with a more steady independence, less influenced by liberalism, more or any kind of "hang-up," and fortified by the certainties of science, the law and motherhood. At Conservative conferences, the Tory mothers often appear the real heart of the movement, whether urging their sons forward or marching themselves to the rostrum; so that when the party lost its way, it was not perhaps surprising that they turned to their most formidable matron.

And today for Britain as a whole, bewildered and lacking confidence and direction, Mrs. Thatcher undoubtedly offers great virtues: Her own achievement is an impressive advertisement for the individual against privilege and the welfare state; and she can present herself both as a sharp intellect and as a realistic housewife. In a country, like all Western countries, dominated by bureaucrats and ever-larger organizations, her instinctive support for the small businessman and the independent worker has appeal which spreads beyond the traditional Tory party.

But among the great strengths of this petit-bourgeois background there are also dangers. The first is that the small businessman—and particularly the small shopkeeper—is a dwindling class which is unlikely to be revived by any radical Tory program. Few changes in contemporary Britain are more striking than the disappearance of the small shopkeeper. He has either been put out of business by the big supermarket chains, or been bought out by a family of Asians, who run the shop far more energetically and profitably.

A Limit

There is thus a limit to Mrs. Thatcher's realism and helpfulness, when she talks about the return to individualism and freedom from state intervention. Throughout the West, no way has yet been found to reverse the trend towards business concentration and state support, however desirable they may be; and no one is more aware of this than Heath, who began his premiership determined to withhold state support for industrial companies, only to switch the party after two years. But Mrs. Thatcher has so far appeared unwilling to face the real problem of how to maintain individual enterprise within a framework of state intervention.

But there is another danger that is often noticeable in petit-bourgeois leadership: which was shown in caricature by the racist movement of French shopkeepers in the early 1950s—the danger of intolerance. And it is that Mrs. Thatcher's latest outburst, which deepens fears. When last week she called for an end to Asian immigration, she had much grass-roots support and many arguments on her side. But it became clear that she had no real plan to offer for clamping down on immigrants—already dwindling—without going back on previous Tory commitments.

Voicing Fears

She was, she maintains, voicing the legitimate fears of the British people and she had no "hang-ups" about expressing them forthrightly (which Heath certainly would have had). But the effect of such statements, without only be to encourage intolerance; and the hang-ups which she so despises could be given another name: social conscience.

In these two limitations of Mrs. Thatcher's leadership—intolerance, and her small-shop-outlet—there is an interesting relationship. For the people who most suffered from her last week's outburst, the Asian immigrants, also happen to be just those people who have taken over the corner shops—not so much through the reluctance of shopkeepers to work long hours and run small businesses. It is the Asians, like the Jewish immigrants before the war, who now show themselves the natural entrepreneurs in Britain, standing firmly on their feet. And it is they, much more than any traditional Tory voter, who are likely to fulfill Mrs. Thatcher's requirements of the "free Britain of the future—the successful independent small businessman."

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**EEC Seeks
Trade Talks
With Japan
Plans to Present
Concessions Demand**

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Common Market foreign ministers today told Japan that they are not satisfied with the offer of concessions Tokyo gave to the United States.

Chief diplomats of the nine EEC countries ordered their trade negotiators to open talks with Japan and extract concessions in return for a European summit meeting in April in Copenhagen.

The move came in the midst of a growing Common Market concern over imports of products from Japan and other countries. Stung out by the EEC for protective action in recent weeks have been steel shipments from Japan and elsewhere and textiles and other goods competing with shipping European industries.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen made clear that the need for this separate European initiative resulted from the failure of the major industrialized countries to live up to promises made at last year's London summit to seek to defuse international economic problems together.

He lamented the fact that the United States had been unable to resolve their trade difficulties bilaterally rather than incorporating Europe in what he called "a natural threesome."

Growth Target

He said that Japan must also improve its aid programs to developing countries and meet domestic economic growth targets to stimulate demand for foreign imports. "It's more than just a trade issue," he told the press during the meeting. He said the question was really "how the world resolves its economic problems."

The failure to deal with these issues on an international basis indicated "a marked shortfall in actual performance" of the major economic powers to live up to the agreements in London, Mr. Owen added.

Common Market officials also said today they wanted "to see results in the trade balance by this summer" to ease the EEC's deepening trade deficit with Japan. This worsening imbalance, now estimated at \$5 billion, is at the root of the European impasse.

Previous EEC appeals to Japan by ministers and heads of governments have so far failed to produce the reaction desired from Japan. This time the foreign ministers also said they wanted to look over the shoulders of their negotiators by being associated in the early phase to ensure they are more productive than previous encounters.

Difficulties Seen

Japanese sources here, however, indicated it might be difficult for their government to be more flexible than it has already been. The foreign ministers today stressed that they wanted Japanese concessions on a whole list of products and practices requested last year by Common Market negotiators in Tokyo.

Referring to the fact that Japan and the United States had recently resolved their trade conflict in separate talks between U.S. trade representative Robert Strauss and Japanese Foreign Trade Minister Nobuhiko Uehara, one EEC official noted, "Strauss wasn't negotiating for us. This is a separate and quite distinct dialogue."

The European case will be presented by EEC commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp in a visit to Tokyo soon. The foreign ministers today told him to pursue the drive launched several months ago to open up Japanese markets to European goods.

In previous contacts, the EEC has urged an easing of Japanese administrative restrictions and quotas, more Japanese purchases of European luxury goods and processed foods and tariff concessions.

**Tourism Boosts
Italian Payments**

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ)—The dramatic improvement of Italy's balance of payments last year was due largely to a surplus of nearly 4,000 billion lire (\$4.6 billion) in tourism.

Other factors were a lesser deficit in the commercial field and more remittances from Italians working abroad, according to figures released by the Bank of Italy yesterday.

The figures confirmed an overall surplus of 1,752 billion lire in the January-November months of 1977 as against a deficit of 1,486 billion lire in the same period of 1976. The overall surplus for all of 1977 was more than 2,800 billion lire.

Foreign tourists spent almost 4,900 billion lire in the January-November period compared with less than 2,000 billion lire the previous year.

Analysts Act Despite Stock Slump

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ)—The market decline of the past 18 months has had a numbing effect on investment decision making. Salomon Brothers estimates there was a 50-per-cent drop in the rate of net purchases of stock by institutions and the public in all of last year. Government figures show that major institutions reduced their net buying 70 per cent in the first nine months.

It would be easy to deduce from this that the quality of ideas reaching the buy side may be debased. It would be wrong to assume that the research firms are not active. In fact, out of the better research firms in this category, Mitchell, Hutchins Inc., part of Falcus, Webster Inc., has just made the most changes in its monthly recommended stocks list since it first began issuing it five years ago.

Mitchell Hutchins added eight stocks to its list of "attractive" issues, removed three others, put three more issues on its "unattractive" list and removed the unattractive designation from one other stock. The changes were made in the latest monthly rundown received by clients yesterday.

The firm says that the changes reflect both the market decline and the recent earnings reports. "Both factors left several stocks with significant relative valuation disparities," says Jack Rivkin, market strategist at Mitchell Hutchins.

The eight stocks added to the recommended list were Air Products, Crown Cork & Seal, Diamond Shamrock, Ford, Heublen, Ingersoll Rand, Purac and Westinghouse Electric.

Mitchell Hutchins' reasons for considering these stocks attractive vary. The firm added Ford, for example, because of current and expected dividends and the belief that the stock price already discounts the auto industry's "bad" news. In Heublen's case, Mitchell Hutchins contends that the market is not giving the company credit for solving its problems.

The stocks moved to the unattractive list were Amstar, Bush, because of competitive pressures and the valuation at the "high end" of Mitchell Hutchins' value grouping; Emerson Electric, because of what the research firm considers "high" relative value and a belief that the price already reflects projected earnings gains; and Monsanto, for which Mitchell Hutchins expects disappointing earnings relative both to the market and to consensus expectations.

Stocks removed from the attractive category were Brookway Glass, C.R. Bard and W.W. Giesinger. Brookway Glass was tossed fairly valued relative to expected 1978 and 1979 earnings. Bard was termed overvalued compared with the market and other hospital supply companies. In Giesinger's case, Mitchell Hutchins says, "earnings surprises may be more negative than positive throughout 1978." Removed from the unattractive list was Long-S Drug Stores.

Total Put at \$164 Billion**Data Given on U.S. Bank Lending Abroad**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The first comprehensive survey of foreign lending by U.S. banks showed yesterday that the nation's largest banks had \$164 billion in outstanding foreign loans as of last June 30.

Nearly half of the loans, 42 per cent, were to the world's other 11 major non-Communist industrial powers. Britain had received more loans from U.S. banks, \$25.1 billion, than any other single country, followed by Japan with \$11.8 billion.

The survey was conducted by

the Federal Reserve Board, the Controller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It was done on an experimental basis, but the agency said it will be conducted regularly at six-month intervals in the future.

The agencies said the survey provided the first comprehensive information on who receives foreign loans from U.S. banks and the duration of the loans. They said about 63 per cent were for periods of under one year.

The survey covered lending by

domestic and foreign offices of 119 U.S. banks with assets of at least \$1 billion.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Board, Joe Coyne, said the survey was conducted because it was felt there should be a regular reporting system on foreign lending by the nation's banks.

One result, he said, will be to indicate to the banking industry when lending to a particular country is sharply increasing or decreasing—movements that could increase or diminish the risk on particular loans.

Individual U.S. banks were not identified in the survey. The largest single amount of the lending, \$63 billion, was to private non-bank recipients in other countries. Another \$59 billion was in loans to foreign governments and government agencies.

In a geographical breakdown of the lending, the survey showed that nearly \$60 billion was lent to 11 major developed nations—Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Canada and Japan. Other than the United Kingdom and Japan, major recipients in that group were France, \$6.8 billion; Canada, \$5.1 billion; and Germany, \$5.1 billion.

Total lending to other developed countries was \$17 billion; to East European nations, \$6 billion; to exporting countries, \$12.3 billion; Latin America and the Caribbean, \$28.7 billion; Asia, \$9.6 billion; and Africa, \$1.9 billion.

Lending to offshore banking centers totaled \$16.9 billion, and there was a further category of miscellaneous, to which lending totaled \$3.5 billion.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Cyanamid	
Fourth Quarter	1977 1976
Revenue	642.5 537.7
Profits	36.5 31.5
Per Share	0.77 0.65
Year	
Revenue	2,410.0 2,090.0
Profits	139.0 135.0
Per Share	2.92 2.64

Anheuser-Busch	
Fourth Quarter	1977 1976
Revenue	524.8 446.4
Profits	16.7 12.2
Per Share	0.37 0.16
Year	
Revenue	2,280.0 1,750.0
Profits	51.9 55.4
Per Share	2.04 1.33

Boeing	
Fourth Quarter	1977 1976
Revenue	1,130.0 1,210.0
Profits	55.8 37.5
Per Share	1.31 0.88
Year	
Revenue	4,020.0 3,920.0
Profits	180.3 102.9
Per Share	4.24 2.42

Emerson Electric	
Fourth Quarter	1977 1976
Revenue	561.3 409.9
Profits	38.9 32.4
Per Share	0.67 0.55
Year	
Revenue	2,100.0 1,810.0
Profits	138.0 102.9
Per Share	1.12 0.88

General Motors	
Fourth Quarter	1977 1976
Revenue	15,100.0 13,100.0
Profits	938.0 797.0
Per Share	2.26 2.77
Year	
Revenue	54,060.0 47,180.0
Profits	2,338.0 2,093.0
Per Share	11.82 10.08

Nissan Raises Prices

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ)—Nissan Motor Co. said it will mark up export prices of Nissan cars to the United States market by an average of 2 per cent from the current price, effective from Feb. 1. The mark-up of export prices to the United States is the fifth since last spring.

Japan TV Exports Drop

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ)—Japan exported 4,620,000 color television sets in 1977, down 15.7 per cent from 5,520,000 in 1976, mainly because of voluntary restrictions on sales to the U.S. market, the Electronic Industries Association of Japan reported.

Greek EEC Talks

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (UPI)—European Common Market foreign ministers agreed unanimously today to conclude "substantive negotiations" by the end of this year on Greece's entry into the European Economic Community, diplomatic sources said.

**Auto Registrations
Double in Belgium**

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ)—Registrations of new cars in Belgium doubled in January from December and climbed 15.5 per cent from the year-earlier month, the federation of the Belgian automobile industry reported.

A total of 45,003 new passenger cars was registered in January, up from 22,222 in December and from 38,972 units registered in January, 1977.

**Franc Gains
After Giscard
Orders Action****Barre Has Been Told
To Keep Franc Stable**

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ)—A brief statement of support by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for the French franc took some pressure off the currency on the foreign exchange market today though dealers were uncertain as to its exact implications.

"I have instructed the Prime Minister (Raymond Barre) to take every necessary technical step to oppose the depreciation of the franc," the President said at a joint news conference with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He did not elaborate.

Besides actions already taken by French monetary authorities—direct intervention, higher interest rates and tighter credit—little else other than new foreign exchange controls could be used to help the franc in view of the current political uncertainties, dealers argued.

In fact, the Bank of France raised call-money rates considerably for the third consecutive day to 10.25 per cent—the highest level in 13 months—from 9.75 per cent yesterday. The central bank also intervened, albeit in a small way, directly in the foreign exchange market to support its currency.

Against the franc, the dollar fell more than 1 cent to 4.9150 francs immediately after the President's statement. It finished at 4.9215 francs, down 85 points from late yesterday.

A partial holiday in West Germany and the effect of heavy snows in New York kept a lid on the level of dealings and produced a slow session, dealers said. Conditions are expected to remain quiet for the rest of the week.

Sterling came under some pressure after preliminary banking figures, published today, indicated faster-than-expected expansion of the British money supply. The pound dropped to \$1.9333 from \$1.9385 overnight.

Against the Deutsche mark, the U.S. unit was at 2.1068 marks, up 42 points. Against the yen, it rose 26 points to 241.38 yen.

French Reserves Rise

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ)—France's gold and foreign currency reserves increased by 78 million francs to 106,626 billion francs in January from December, the Finance Ministry announced.

**New York Business Halts
As Snowstorm Hits City**

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT)—By mid-afternoon yesterday the New York business and financial community resembled a ghost town, abandoned to the fierce snowstorm that swept into the city just before the arrival of the morning crush of commuters.

Security guards wandered through deserted office towers, and the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, normally the noisy, bustling focal point of the nation's securities industry, stood silent at 4:30 p.m. Trading was halted two hours early at 2 p.m.

Brokerage firms forfeited an estimated \$5 million in commissions, part of it unrecoverable, because of early closings and sluggish trading activity. Retail stores lost millions of dollars in sales as they closed their downtown stores shortly after noon. Some suburban branches never opened.

Executives from the suburbs seemed resigned to staying in the city and scrambling for a hotel room. "I can't make it out to the island anyway," said Wilfred Tyrrell, a vice-president of the securities firm of Shearson Hayden Stone, who lives on Long Island. "And I want to be here for the opening (of the stock exchange) tomorrow—if it opens."

Banks throughout the metropolitan area began closing branches at midday. Some corporations, such as Philip Morris Inc., did not open their headquarters offices at all, and most others started sending executives and employees home at noon.

Hotel rooms were nearly impossible to find. A spokesman for the New York Hilton said that all of its 2,131 rooms were booked even before the flood of storm-related inquiries began. An official at the Harvard Club of New York said at 7:30 a.m. that by evening members would be sleeping in chairs and on couches in the club's reading rooms.

Two retailers, it was the second major snowstorm that week-end. Yesterday most stores in Manhattan managed to open, but not for very long.

R.H. Macy & Co., the area's biggest retailer, closed all but two of its 15 stores at noon. The two exceptions closed at 2 p.m. Other major retailers, such as Gimbel's and Abraham & Straus, followed similar closing patterns.

Among the organizations with facilities for employees who wanted to spend the night was the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. A spokesman said two lounges at the bank were being equipped for overnight stays, one on the 12th floor for women and one on the 13th floor for men. He said about 300 cots were being made ready, although there was no indication how many would ultimately be used. Chase Manhattan Bank said it was setting up cots for employees in its auditorium.

Crédit Suisse in Damages Suit

ZURICH, Feb. 7 (UPI)—

Liquidators of International Investment Trust, one of the mutual funds of the former Investors Overseas Services empire, have claimed \$80 million in damages from Crédit Suisse.

The claim, rejected as "absolutely unsubstantiated" by Crédit Suisse lawyers, alleged the bank damaged the interests of those investing in Bernard Cornfeld's string of funds, including IIT.

The bank acted as cash depository for IOS until 1972, when Cornfeld's empire was in deep trouble and being taken over and taken to pieces by financier Robert Vesco.

The IIT liquidators, in their claim presented to the Zurich state commercial court, alleged the bank transferred IOS funds

which wound up in Mr. Vesco's hands.

For its part, the bank's legal department said Cornfeld and IOS had abused the bank's name by claiming it had a role in selling IOS funds and in investment policies.

Swiss Prices Steady

ESSEN, Feb. 7 (AP)—Switzerland's inflation registered zero growth in January, largely thanks to the decline of the dollar against the Swiss franc. The official cost of living index stood at 100.3, unchanged from the December, 1977 level, authorities said. Compared with January, 1977, the increase was 1 per cent, still the lowest in the Western world.

**Prices Rally
Sharply on
Big Board****Dow Average Rises
More Than 10 Points**

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT)—Stock prices rallied sharply across the board in moderate trading today, boosting the Dow more than 10 points in another abbreviated session.

Both the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange opened one hour late at 11 a.m. because of the severe snow storm in the northeast. Yesterday, the two exchanges closed two hours early.

One reason for the upswing, according to analysts, was a rash of favorable corporate earnings reports and dividend increases.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 10.23 points to 778.85. It was up 6.93 at 3 p.m.

Advances outpaced declines by about 875 to about 395. Volume totaled 14.73 million shares, compared with 11.63 million yesterday.

Yesterday Xerox announced it lifted its quarterly dividend to 50 cents from 40 cents a share, and after the market close General Motors reportedly sharply higher earnings.

As to aiding the market, analysts said, was a prediction by Du Pont of improved first quarter earnings and sharply higher earnings reported today by Johns-Manville.

Also helping the market, the analysts said, was the news that a tentative agreement had been reached between the United Mine Workers and mine operators to end the nine-week coal strike.

Meanwhile, securities exchanges in Chicago and California were open for full trading sessions. The Philadelphia exchange opened an hour late and the Boston exchange was closed.

Among glimmers and blue chips that sported gains was Du Pont, rising 1 7/8 to 107 3/8. IBM advanced 3 1/2 to 260 3/4 and General Motors was up 1 3/8 to 59 3/4. Burroughs rose 1 1/8 to 64, and Johns-Manville picked up 1 1/4 to 30 1/2.

Xerox rose 1 1/8 to 46 1/8 and Boeing, which raised its dividend yesterday, moved up 1 to 29 3/8. Marathon Manufacturing also posted improved results, rose 1 to 17 7/8.

Also on the upside, Kaweco Beryle Industries jumped 3 to 21. Studebaker-Worthington rose 1 5/8 to 49, Mesa Petroleum gained 1 3/4 to 37 1/2 and Halliburton picked up 1 1/8 to 60 7/8.

Prices finished higher on the American Stock Exchange in an abbreviated session. The Amex index rose 0.74 to 132.66.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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